

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 51, No. 26

Three Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 2, 1936

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

THE FRONT PAGE

MR. A. B. PURVIS, who comes from England and has only been in Canada for eleven years, is probably as much surprised as anybody at the volume of criticism which has greeted his appointment as chairman of the Employment Commission of the Dominion Government. In England it is not the practice to consider able business men as ineligible for important service under the Government—even under a Labor Government—merely because the posts to which their abilities have raised them happen to be in the head offices of great corporations. A successful man does not, in the British Isles, take his coloring from the street in which he works; there is no general assumption that he must be an enemy of the people if his office is in the vicinity of the Bank of England, as there is on this continent if it is in the vicinity of Wall Street or St. James Street. Even Socialists in Great Britain, to say nothing of Liberals (what there are of them) and socially-minded Conservatives, are quite prepared to admit that there are good men in high finance, and quite willing to pick them out by their general behavior.

Canadian Industries Limited is certainly one of the most ably managed of the large corporations of Canada, and it is generally supposed that its able management is largely due to Mr. Purvis himself, who was picked for the post after long and successful service under the same international organization in other parts of the world. He is a very busy man with great responsibilities, and we do not think that he would have accepted the chairmanship of the new Commission unless he believed that he would be able to render worth-while service to the country. The cynical view which holds that no successful business man ever undertakes a task for the public service except for what he or his business can make out of it is not only unjust but is largely responsible for the difficulty which Canada has always experienced in getting able business men to participate in the public service.

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CANADA AND THE LEAGUE

MR. J. M. MACDONNELL'S letter to the London *Times* on the Canadian attitude towards foreign affairs should be read with as much attention in Canada as in England. He divides Canadian opinion into three groups: the "one hundred per cent. North Americans" who have made themselves believe that Canada can live and die apart from Europe; the Imperialists, "attitude of 1914"; and the Collectivists, who recognize that we cannot evade foreign responsibilities but are prepared to assume them only as members of the League. He declines to estimate the relative strength of these classes, but assigns the French and the foreign elements "on the whole" to the first. Unless the other two groups can be brought into some measure of union there is obviously every prospect of the "North American" view dominating Canadian policy, though Mr. Macdonnell does not make this explicit statement; he does however make it clear that the only way in which the two other groups can be united is by means of "clear and unequivocal evidence that Great Britain is really supporting the League."

The Hoare-Laval proposals "produced among the Collectivist group a feeling approaching dismay"; and the general coolness towards the League on the part of British Conservatives "and the actions of the party at the moment" have given little cause for any renewal of confidence. If, as an outcome of the deliberations and policies of the present time, there is a strengthening of the feeling that Great Britain merely uses the League when it finds it convenient, "then the movement in this country (Canada) away from Great Britain will be greatly intensified."

This is an extremely just and discerning portrayal of Canadian feeling, by one who commands a respectful hearing both in this country and in Great Britain, and we imagine that it is having a considerable effect upon many British people who might otherwise have thought that the *Daily Express* must be well informed about Canadian opinion because Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Beverley Baxter were once Canadians. Mr. Macdonnell might, we think, have gone one step further, and added that the behavior which he suggests for Great Britain would not only enable our Canadian Imperialists and Collectivists to get together, but would bring over quite a few French-Canadians from the North American to the Collectivist camp. The French-Canadians are not hostile to the League in principle, but they are, like the Americans, extremely susceptible to any suggestion that it is merely a cat's-paw for the selfish interests of Great Britain, and that suggestion has seemed all too plausible in recent months.

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AT MOOSE RIVER

AT THE time of our going to press last week the issues of the heroic struggle at Moose River, N.S., were still unknown, and it was more than twenty-four hours later that the two imprisoned men were safely brought out to the free air of the surface. Late as it now is, however, we cannot refrain from adding our feeble but heartfelt tribute to the world-wide expressions of admiration that have been lavished on the rescuers, and have converted the word "draegerman" from a technical term known only to miners into a part of the universal vocabulary of the English language. At the same time we have to record that the achievement of these Nova Scotia miners has caused us no surprise; we have long been aware of the splendid qualities that have hitherto gone unheralded and unsung for lack of a spectacular opportunity for their display. It is typical, by the



THE UPLAND PASTURE. Scene near Caledon East, Ont.

—Photo by Dr. A. D. Pollack, Queen's University, Ont.

way, of the character of these men that in spite of the fierce light of publicity that has been beating upon them their very names are scarcely known to the newspaper readers; it was as a "crew" and not as individuals that they did their magnificent work, and it is as a crew, as the "draegermen," that they are honored by the world today and will be remembered by posterity.

In Ontario, public interest in the dramatic event itself was largely enhanced by regard for the personal character and devoted professional labors of Dr. Robertson, and we congratulate him, his relatives and his innumerable friends upon his safety. His fellow-prisoner, Mr. Scadding, seems also to be a man of excellent qualities, so that the rescuers have the added satisfaction of knowing that their efforts and their perils were in a very good cause; though no doubt the noble tradition that all human life is sacred would have impelled them to just as much heroism if the victims had been persons of dubious social value. That heroism and skill and superhero effort were of no avail to prevent the tragic death of Mr. Magill is the only shadow on the general rejoicing.

HANDLING THE NEWS

THE altogether admirable handling of the news of the rescue by Mr. Willis, the broadcaster of the Canadian Radio Commission, in comparison with the rather distressing performances of some of the newspaper representatives, is likely to cause many Canadians to look with an even more jaundiced eye upon the results of private enterprise and competition in the business of news distribution. The Radio Commission had the immense advantage of not having to worry about "scoping" any rivals in either the time or the sensationalism of its announcements; it had only to give the news as it became available, and it did so with excellent judgment and sound taste. This is a kind of service which can only be rendered by a government agency, and we earnestly hope that whatever changes may be made in the structure of the broadcasting system by the present Parliament will not be such as to prevent the continuance and expansion of such services in the future. The prompt communication by radio of

WE REALLY don't know which Europe to believe in, the Europe of the headlines or the Europe of the ocean lines.

They call it spring, says the office pessimist, because that's the time of year they spring the income tax.

Still, why not an organization of veterans of the next war? The profiteers of the next war are already hard at work.

Monopoly always means higher prices. The Government has no competition and look what it costs us.

It doesn't look as if Ottawa expects Canada to be involved in an early war. The Canadian navy is holidaying in Bermuda.

Alas, the poor Draegermen. They burrowed successfully out of the Moose River Mine only to be buried beneath an avalanche of commendatory verse.

Canada has three national anthems, "The Maple Leaf Forever," "O Canada" and "There Will Be No Railways, Amalgamation."

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

Those who have been discounting the possibility of a late spring frost may be confounded. It is rumored from Ottawa that the income tax may be increased.

Every little Frenchman born into the world alive is either an Independent, a Republican, a Left Republican, a Popular Democrat, an Independent Republican, a Radical Socialist, a Republican Socialist, an Independent Socialist, a United Socialist or a Communist!

It must be something in the French temperament. They have as many political parties as they have schools of art.

The Draegerman is not the only hero of everyday life. There is the taxpayer.

If Western Civilization is to survive it must get rid of dead wood. Magazine article. So we've come to the weighing of the parts, eh?

Esther says that Monopoly is a very demoralizing game. She won \$2,000 at a party the other night and on the strength of it took a taxi home.

THESE ASSOCIATIONS

BY FREDERICK NIVEN

AS ONE grows older there is an increase in the pleasure derived from associations. The young are denied any comparable store of these, simply because they have not lived long enough. Life for them is in the moment, and ahead. Observe the young man's walk. It is that of someone going somewhere, or at least of one under that impression. That he is gathering material for associations, sad and happy, he is unaware. By middle years they are frequent. For a wanderer the world is meshed with them. With which preamble we may come to cases:

When, in my early years, I was studying at the Glasgow School of Art, I used to see a good deal of a young man, a few years my senior, who wrote a little, painted a little, and was a most restless wanderer. He had traveled much in the remoter east. He had been to Siberia buying a certain type of ponies that they breed there, and in Asia Minor also, long before passengers to Teheran went by motor buses. The word *Azil* to him conjured up pictures of strings of camels and shaggy, sturdy, hairy little horses plodding among sandhills and through rocky passes.

WE HAD various customs in common among them that of visiting those city bookshops in which one may look round the shelves at leisure. We had both kept pigeons when we were boys and for old time's sake we would go patterning along through the city visiting, also, the bird-fanciers' shops, admiring or noting the points of common pigeons, blue pigeons, heavy-wattled homers, tumblers, fantails (black and white), nuns, ruffs, barbs, and the rest.

On these strayings there was something happened so often that at last, sure of it, I had to comment on it to my friend. As we walked he would frequently plunge into stories of his Asian travel and adventure, all very entertaining to me. I seemed to have a sort of modern Marco Polo for companion on these occasions. What I remarked on, one day, because of cumulative evidence, was that he often, perhaps generally, began these reminiscences just after we had passed a fish-and-chips shop. He halted and stared at me. He had been unconsciously himself of the joy to these memories—the association of ideas, or of odors.

"That's right!" he ejaculated. "It is the smell of the cooking, the smell of hot grease!"

SOMETIMES as it had been with him—memory of this or that will arise without consciousness of the link, the provocative association. At other times the cause is poignantly obvious. As, for example, in another case in this brief census on association: A friend of our family, still more years my senior than that young man for whom the call to travel came out of the east, had spent much time in the Canadian West. South Saskatchewan was still Assinibina in his days. He was for a while in the North-West Mounted Police, then, tiring of that and buying himself out, a cowboy on ranches of Alberta. Corrals were more numerous then on the plains than grain elevators. Gas-tumpons had not ousted hitching-posts; they were undreamed of. When the grangiers, as he always called the wheat farmers, took wide possession and strung their barbed-wire across the land, the old free and easy style of cattle-raising was done. So he moved to British Columbia where he went into the butter business. The cows wore bells that jangled information of their whereabouts in that wooded country, and all were *overfull* and were milked twice daily. It was too tame a life for him after the old long-horn days. He thought he might as well go home. He did go, and soon after his return to Scotland "married and settled."

OF ALL things, he opted an advertising agency. I visited him once, just back from the west in his office. Quoq' thought I, observing him, to think he had ever ridden the Alberta range in the epoch before barbed-wire and wheat. He had a paunch. He had the manners of a stand magistrate. I could imagine him receiving royalty and opening bazaars. But

"Sometimes," he said to me, "I long to return even to the days when I had that butter outfit."

He sighed and looked into distance and told me how the year before he had gone on vacation with his family to Switzerland. From the hotel windows he had heard, one morning, cow-bells clanging among the valley woods and pastures, and he was sick, sick, he repeated, for the sight of the British Columbia peaks and ranges "and that lovely blue bloom that comes to one side of the narrow valleys there in late afternoon, you know, like the bloom on a plum, and the smell of balsam in the air." You know."

YES, I know; that is one of the things—blue bloom in the narrow forested valleys, under the lingering gold on the peaks—that, on leaving British Columbia, draws one back.

At the impact of some associations an old man is a boy in his teens once more. At their sudden clash the spirit leaps thousands of miles. The clash of a cow-bell, the accent of a voice, a scent, a taste—it happened to myself once with the flavor of vanilla in a pudding"; some music we have not heard for years, heard again and space and time are abolished, the past is present; even, on occasions, those who have left us seem strangely to be with us again.

BORDER PARKLANDS—AN INTERNATIONAL GESTURE

BY LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

IN HIS address before the present Congress President Roosevelt said a number of significant things on international relations, but to my mind it all boiled down to a single phrase, which he used more than once, with definite emphasis—the Good Neighbors. Given the spirit of Good Neighbors between nations, war becomes an impossibility. Therefore any project that has within it even the seeds of this spirit is worthy of serious consideration.

Some years ago, by concurrent legislation in the Parliament of Canada and the Congress of the United States, Waterton Park on the Canadian side of the international boundary, in the Rocky Mountains, and Glacier Park, on the American side, were united as Waterton-Glacier International Park. Obviously this legislation did not change in the slightest degree the sovereignty of the United States over the Glacier section of the International Park, or the sovereignty of Canada over the Waterton section. Neither did it impose Canadian regulations upon Glacier nor American regulations upon Waterton. What it did accomplish was the harmonizing of details of administration, the linking up of roads and trails and other means of intercommunication, and an immediate and notable increase in the use of this magnificent mountain playground by the people of both countries. And, from the broader standpoint, it added one more to the links of friendship that bind together these neighboring countries.

IT IS now proposed to create a similar International Park west of Lake Superior, by combining Quetico Park in Ontario and Superior National Forest in Minnesota. The result would be the Quetico-Superior International Park. The conditions are somewhat different. Glacier and Waterton were both national parks, each under federal jurisdiction. Quetico and Superior are forest reserves rather than national parks; Quetico, also, is a provincial, not a Dominion, reservation, while Superior comes under the jurisdiction of the federal authority in the United States.

These differences, however, have no real bearing upon the essential purpose. Given the right spirit on both sides of the boundary, it is as simple a matter to establish the Quetico-Superior International Park as it was to set up the Waterton-Glacier International Park. Instead of resorting to concurrent legislation, the same procedure might be followed as in the case of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty: i.e., a treaty between Canada and the United States, and a concurrent agreement between Ontario and Canada. The Dominion, in this case as in the former, would be merely acting on behalf of the Province, the latter not having the power to enter into a treaty with a foreign country. The treaty would create the International Park, and the agreement would safeguard Ontario's ownership and complete control over the Canadian section of it. Under neither the treaty nor the agreement would Canadian sovereignty or provincial jurisdiction be affected to the slightest degree.

INDEED, it may be said with confidence that the practical advantages to Ontario would be much greater than the Dominion gained by the union of Waterton with Glacier. Waterton is only one of a group of national parks in the Canadian Rockies, as Glacier is but one of a group of national parks in the American west. In both cases the summer season finds all these parks on both sides of the boundary crowded with Canadian and American tourists and travelers from overseas. One has only to read the annual reports of the Dominion Parks Service to realize that these great natural playgrounds have been not merely a boon to the people of our cities, particularly in these years of the automobile, but a substantial source, in fact one of the principal sources, of national revenue. No better investment has been ever made by Canada than the money spent upon her national parks. Merely from the point of view of dollars and cents, it has meant a thousand-fold return. From the standpoint of health and happiness, the value is incalculable.

IHAVE said that Ontario has even more to gain in the long run from the Quetico-Superior International Park than the Dominion has reaped from the Waterton-Glacier International Park. That is obvious enough if you consider the situation. The larger national parks of the United States are all found in the far west. The Middle Western States, where the population of the country is being more and more concentrated, have had little that corresponded, in any degree, to the American and Canadian parks in the Rocky Mountains, Ontario's Algoma Park or Quebec's Laurentides Park. That lack would be filled by Quetico-Superior International Park. Within a radius of five hundred miles of the centre of the proposed park there is a population of 25,000,000 people who have to an amazing extent become accustomed to moving about in automobiles, looking for something different. Where will they find anything so radically different from the artificial surroundings in which most of them have to spend their lives as the unspoiled wilderness of Quetico? Make them conscious of what they will find in this border country and they will flock there in thousands. The international boundary will no more keep them out than it prevents Americans from visiting Banff or Jasper or Muskoka or Gaspé. On the other hand, the cooperation resulting from the setting apart of Quetico-Superior, and the neighborly gesture implied by it, would have the effect of stimulating the movement of people from the surrounding States to this very attractive region of lake and primeval forest, fresh air and freedom and wild life. Need one stress the point that every American who visits this or any other part of Canada makes directly or indirectly a more or less substantial contribution to the wealth of the country.

SOMEONE, without imagination, has said that the Waterton-Glacier International Park was a mere gesture. Perhaps it was, but international gestures may be far-reaching in their effects if they have the right inspiration. The Peace Garden on the boundary between Manitoba and North Dakota is a similar gesture. And the proposed park west of Lake Superior is still another. Quetico-Superior, indeed, from the point of view of Ontario's interests, is a very practical as well



TYPICAL SHORES IN THE RAINY LAKE DISTRICT

as a neighborly gesture. And, if one may descend to such sordid details, it is one that will cost the Province little or nothing more than the reasonable readiness to co-operate. The United States Government is spending \$4,000,000 in acquiring from the State of Minnesota and various private interests the

lands necessary to bring the entire area south of the boundary under federal control, and another \$1,000,000 in transforming Isle Royale into a National Park. Ontario is not asked to spend a dollar more upon Quetico than it would if the International Park were not established.

"NO SUN, NO MOON"

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

THE Beautiful Lady came to call for me. When I was in hospital last summer there was a little seventeen-year-old married woman in the bed across from mine who gave my visitor the name of "that beautiful lady"; and no title could better fit the small enchanting figure with the deliciously-tinted face in its waved silver hair. She brought a blessing with her into the ward; where, hearing that I was to be moved, a woman too ill to lift her head or open her eyes said to me sorrowfully—not, "I shall miss you," but, "Now I shan't be able to hear your visitor's voice." She was "the beautiful lady" to them in that place of their suffering: let her be so known to you, since I may not give you her true three names, which are music.

We drove out around Dallas Road in the wild late morning, with the gulls swooping and screaming and masses of deep-aquamarine-colored water thundering into foam against the sea-wall. I do not know what shrub it is—wild cherry, perhaps?—that forms a natural windbreak along so much of the shoreline; but it is lovely in winter, first purplish, then a rose-red thicket of slender stems with not a leaf or a bud on them. Further along, between the road and the sea, the odd little houses huddle—tiny affairs of gay-colored stucco, with peaked roofs and candy-pink steps and prim pocket-handkerchief-sized gardens, as neat and unreal and delightful as a child's picture-book come true.

WE HEADED for the Uplands, to hear the sky-larks sing. I have not learned Victoria well enough to know by what way we went, but there were vivid bits of boulevard like square emeralds fitted into the silver of the pavement, and the sky grew brighter and brighter seen through webs of bare hawthorn. Presently we pushed out along the shoulder of a hill that gave us a sudden keen glimpse of the sea, and—"Is it bluer than that in Italy?" I cried to the Beautiful Lady; and, "A little; not much," she answered me thoughtfully.

Then we both saw him, standing with his face turned to the Straits, his head a little lifted, the wind in his hair. You would look at him twice, the second time more carefully, before you saw he was blind. It is not so easily done, for his eyes are

brighter than most, and he has a high way of carrying his head.

"I've been watching the water," he said with simplicity. "Dolly"—(his sister; he has no wife)—"Dolly says it hasn't changed. But it must have, in twenty years! I used to live in dread of their building houses here on the hill, getting silly little red-and-green roofs and chimneys between us and that sweep of the sea! Are you sure they haven't done it?"

"It's all as it used to be," the Beautiful Lady told him gently. He groped his way to the car-door and leaned on it, looking up at her. His eyes were extraordinarily calm and clear, like shadowed water.

"I'm a fool to come here and look at it," he said, and half laughed: "I'll only draw their attention. Dolly and I learned long ago that we'd only stare at a specially fine tree with admiration, and the next day arrived the men with axes. I can bear anything so long as they leave me this bit of the Straits. They

haven't taken it yet. But they will. And when it's gone, I'll never be able to see it right again."

She brushed her small smooth fingertips lightly over the lean brown hand. "You will," she said. "You'll always see it. You're luckier than any of us; you have it forever."

He drew a long breath, his blind eyes not moving from her face. "You do me good," he said boyishly. "And it's true. I'll never have any new pictures, but I'll keep the old ones always. They can't change my world for me. Sometimes I almost wonder if I'm not luckier to be blind. Sometimes I think I see sound . . . and it's beautiful—Listen!"

There had been bubblings of meadowlarks at intervals; but now it shot up from the grass not a dozen feet away—the little brown beating-winged creature flooding forth its song of pure silver. I looked at the sightless face, and saw it transfigured.

SEE sound? He looked as if he saw it, and saw it lovelier than sight. And he has been blind twenty years. It is twenty years since a sliver of shrapnel struck into his brain and put out the sun and the moon and the stars for him forever. How he took it at first I don't know, when he opened uncomprehending eyes on a world blotted out. As children we instinctively fear the dark; and yet the dark has been kind to him: his face in repose is cheerful, more often actually merry; he walks with a child's lightness of step; he is forty-one, but his face is as smooth as a boy's. Only once I have been presumptuous enough to compassionate him: a girl who did not know he was blind stood before him, offering a plate of sandwiches; he felt that something was before him, he did not know what—and, "I can't see," he said with a sort of apology that was sharply pathetic.

Blind: it has a dreadful ring to it. But if he has lost Color, he has gained Sound. Our senses tend to obscure one another: if we have five channels of reception, the five streams of knowledge we receive must be proportionately small, for our capacity is limited. What we hear best, we see less vividly; conversely, while the brain is concentrated on sight, it neglects hearing.

IN A sense, the very near-sighted are more helpless than the blind. With the blind, the exquisite rarely-erring sense of direction and distance manifests itself. But the half-blind see only enough to confuse and bewilder them. Still, though they have lost Form, they have Color.

It is worse to be deaf than blind, they tell us with many proofs, and I believe them. Yet I think I could give up music more readily than color. Music is a language I imperfectly understand; it speaks to me, but I do not know the words, and so find it pain as well as pleasure. But color I do understand.

No matter: if I must, I could lose the sky and the sun and the breadth of the sea. Only one thing I feel I could not yield—what he does not see, the little delicate porcelain face looking down at him, its large eyes soft with pity. If ever my world must grow dark on that face, I pray it may be the dark, not of blindness, but of death.

THANKS AGAIN!

BY KATHERINE HALE

IDON'T know if you remember me? I mean if you recall me? I met you out at the coast, years ago. But we live right here now, and I am the convener of a little study group right here in the city. Just a little study group. And I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed it tonight—your talk and all. I've always been fascinated by Van Gogh, poor man. What a time he had—just one misfortune after another! But his show was a success in New York—I was dying to go down and see it. Oh yes, I knew he was dead. Yes indeed. And you know, all the time you were talking I was thinking of our little group. We're as informal as anything, but we are students, we just study. Some of us paint, of course, but we don't give shows of our pictures or anything like that. But I wanted to tell you how really much I enjoyed you tonight—the whole thing I mean.

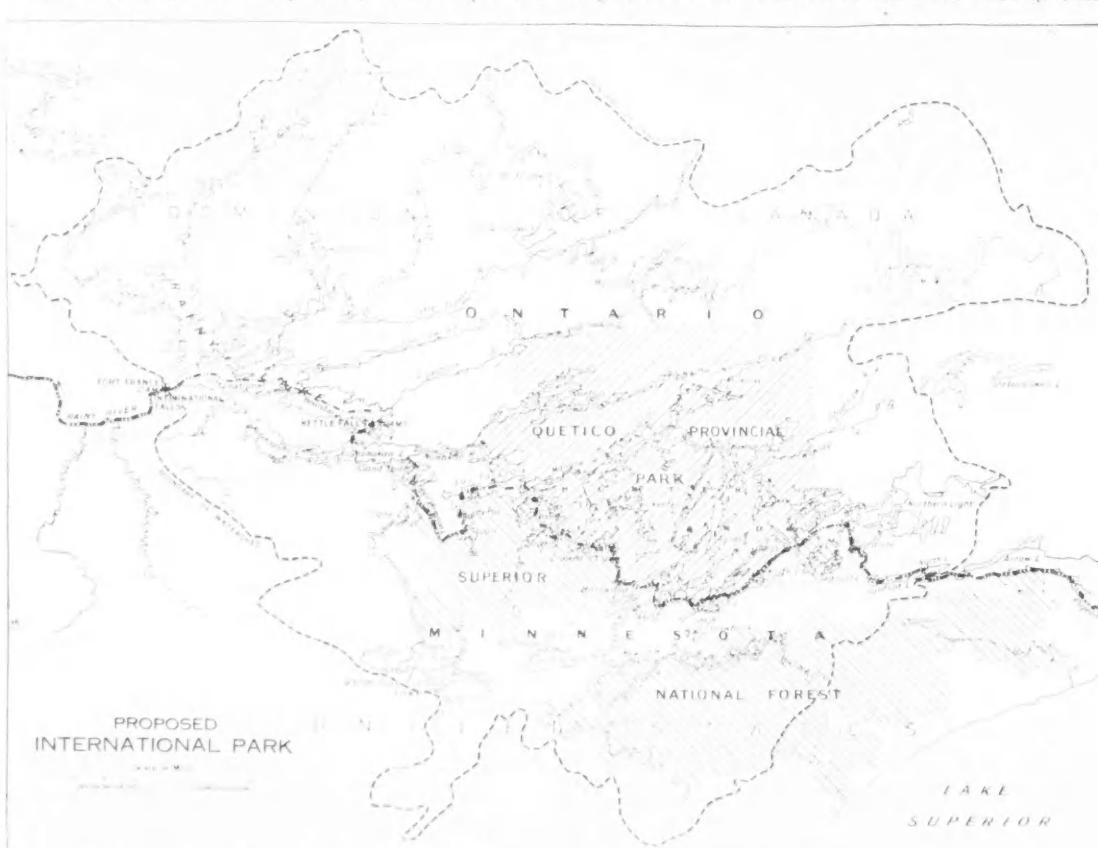
Yes indeed, and as you were talking, I was thinking how I'd tell them all at our next meeting that

they had missed something . . . They just should have heard you on Vincent Van Gogh. Poor man! He was so unique! All the time you were talking, I was thinking of those wonderful lines of Kipling's—I always say Kipling was a genius, too—"And each in his separate star paints the thing as he sees it for the something of things as they are." I may not have it quite right, but that is the idea. My husband always says I am a perfect storehouse of poetry. I can't help it somehow, and my youngest child is like that—she just remembers everything. And her little drawings are so unique. She certainly paints the thing as she sees it—indeed she does. She's only seven. . .

QUO, I thought about a great many things while you were talking. Tell me, did the light bother you? Yes, I suppose you do have to have a certain amount to read by—all those quotations from the letters, etc. Fancy his writing all those letters! . . .

No, I didn't mean that the light was unbecoming, exactly—it was just *strong*, and of course to an audience, focussing all the time as we are, a strong light on a speaker is a little trying. I think it takes it out of one to listen, don't you? But of course, naturally, when you are speaking you leave the focussing to us. . . . Well, it's all very interesting. And I just thought as you were talking how wise it is for people—women, especially—to store up information like this so that as they get older they will have something to think about. . . . So I just wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed it—really much.

AND now I must pick up my poor faded flowers and get home. I promised I'd bring the flowers. . . . Oh, did you really like them? I'm so glad. I always adore Talismans. There's a tiny secret about these—I hope it won't make you think me to be a little morbid—but you know they were sent over to me yesterday by dear Clara Higgins. Her mother-in-law—Mrs. Charles A. Higgins, you know—had the most enormous funeral yesterday. The flowers were simply oppressive. They poured in steadily, even afterwards. So she just slipped me this gorgeous basket. I was having a few people in for bridge last night, and I did try so hard to keep them fresh. . . . Oh, I should have told you that the order was telegraphed at the last moment by a friend from Chicago, so no one here could possibly know a thing. Anyway, I am sure that dear Mrs. Higgins would have been pleased—positively pleased—at their decorating the platform for a talk on Van Gogh, poor man. But what a genius! . . . Well, my dear, I've kept you standing, and I'm exhausted myself, so I really must say good-night and thanks again. I shan't forget to tell my group all they missed—in fact, I may even borrow your notes for a little talk of my own some day! . . . You haven't any? . . . My dear, how incredible, I don't believe it. . . . well, anyway, good-night, and thanks—again and again! . . .



A GREAT INTERNATIONAL PLAYGROUND. The areas marked with cross-hatching are already the public property of one or the other Government. The white spaces between them are private property which the U. S. Government is acquiring in order to complete the American side of the park. It is proposed to extend the park area to Rainy Lake on both sides of the boundary.

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(Continued from Page One)

for the pronunciation of the words he is using. Nothing is better calculated to correct this habit of oral laziness than careful practice in the delivery of speech before an audience. This can be one of the most valuable features of the Little Theatre movement in Canada, but only if those who are engaged in that movement set themselves a high standard and keep it constantly before them.

DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE

THE entry of the Dominion Government into a number of spheres of activity which would a generation ago have been regarded as suitable only for private enterprise is giving rise to a curious and difficult problem about the civil service. So long as the great majority of the "jobs" under the Dominion Government were of the old-fashioned civil service type, concerned with the routine administration of long established departments of the government business, there was no difficulty about applying to them the principles of appointment and promotion which were worked out in connection with the Civil Service Commission. But many of the new types of government activity require qualities in their officers which cannot be adequately ascertained by ordinary examination methods. The Radio Commission, which is an employer of artistic and executive talent upon a large scale, ran into this difficulty very extensively in its early months, and eventually had to be largely exempted from the restrictions of the civil service system. It is now maintained, and with some show of reason, that a similar exemption is necessary.

IN FREEDOM NOW

BY CLARA BERNHARDT

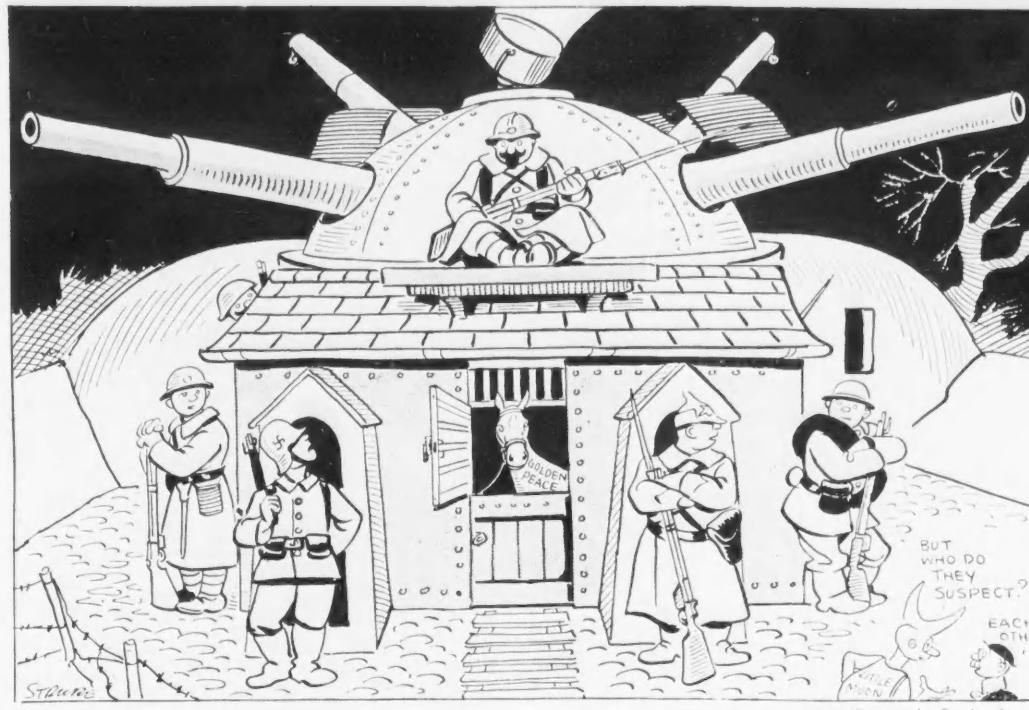
For ten days two men lived in a cavern of horror far beneath the surface of a Nova Scotia mine.

IN FREEDOM now I walk the hills and know The strange and poignant ecstasy of earth; Upon my cheek the winds of April blow, The sun creates a miracle of birth. I hear the happy music of a stream, And robin-song, then raise my eyes to see, As sleepers do, who waken from a dream— The half-forgotten wonder of a tree. Oh, World! So infinite and unexplored, So filled with strength and beauty and design! In restoration now I touch the chord Whose harmony seemed dead. Still is it mine! As one who in a broken tomb has lain, I lift my heart to God and live again.

sary in connection with many of the posts under the new amalgamated harbor service. Unfortunately nobody, in Canada at any rate, has yet developed any method of protecting the specialist jobs from the operations of the political spoils system, if they are taken out of the control of the Civil Service Commission.

We are strongly in favor of the direct responsibility to Parliament of all government activities which involve the expenditure of Government funds, even if these funds are partially or wholly raised by levies upon the users of the service, such as the radio licence fee, the harbor tolls, and the like. We are also strongly of the opinion that the high officers in each of such enterprises should have the power to select their assistants and specialist workers with a view to their expert qualifications for their particular posts. But an unqualified and uncontrolled exercise of discretion by the department heads involves very serious dangers. The Hon. Mr. Howe, the Minister who will have charge of the amalgamated harbors, is much less of a politician than a business man, as can be surmised not merely from the records of his past activities, but also from his naive astonishment at the conditions which he has discovered in harbor management in Canada in past years. We imagine that his intentions are excellent, but we do not think he has any idea of the political pressure to which he and his immediate subordinates in the various harbors will inevitably be subjected, if the system which he proposes is put into effect.

The time seems to be ripe for an examination of the methods by which other countries, some of them operating even larger technical undertakings than



GUARDING THE GRAND INTER-NATIONAL FAVORITE

those of the Dominion, protect the staffs of those undertakings from undue political influence. The British Government, for example, employs an enormous number of technical experts; and the organizations in which they work are largely under the direct control of cabinet ministers. We hear very little complaint of any political intervention in these staffs, and the system which obviates any such complaint should be just as workable in Canada as in Great Britain if only, and this is a large if—there can be developed in Canada an equally strong public feeling in favor of a politically independent Civil Service.

BEHIND THE SCENES

THE late Percy Parker occupied a position and exercised a power in the Liberal Party in Ontario very similar to the position and power of Stalin in Russia, in that while he held no conspicuous public office, his influence upon the decisions of those who did hold office was practically supreme. He acquired that influence partly by hard work, but mainly by the sound judgment and mature wisdom which always characterized his advice. The strength of the Liberal party in Ontario today may be ascribed to three causes. One of these is a matter of accident, the fact that the party was out of power during the worst years of the depression. One of them is the personal ascendancy, with a certain class of the electorate, of the provincial leader, Mr. Hepburn. The third, and not the least important, is the wise and experienced strategy of Mr. Parker himself, and the loss of his counsel, following on that of the late Mr. Sifton, will be very seriously felt.

THE THEATRE AUDIENCE

OLD soldiers may never die, but old theatre-goers undoubtedly do, and unless the theatre-goers can be constantly renewed from the ranks of the rising generation, the future of that important and valuable form of art entertainment is dark. These reflections were forced upon us during our attendance at a remarkably competent and interesting performance of "Parnell," by a stock company which is courageously endeavoring to revive the practice of theatre-going in Toronto. The audience on this occasion was not unduly small, though it appeared so in comparison with the vast and ungainly structure in which the enterprise is housed. But what impressed us about it was the almost total absence of young persons, persons below the age of thirty years. And it occurred to us that outside of the very special group which interests itself in amateur theatricals, there can be few people in Canada between the ages of twenty and thirty who have ever seen a full-sized play enacted upon a stage. And we were impelled to wonder whether a new theatre audience can be recruited in time to bring new life to the theatre.

before we, who are ourselves a distinctly old theatre-goer, are compelled to abandon theatre-going.

The process of recruiting this new audience is going to be a very difficult one. Such a process was performed very successfully during the generation between 1890 and 1914; but the chief cause during those years was the breakdown of the religious ban upon theatre-going in many of the larger Protestant denominations. The young people thus released flocked to the theatre in great numbers, impelled in part by the pleasing sense that they were doing something which their ancestors would have regarded as wicked, and undistracted by any rival form of entertainment. Inexperienced in the theatrical art, they did the theatre very little good on its aesthetic side; but they made it immensely profitable as a business. Then the movies, and later the talkies, against which no religious body has ever pronounced a general anathema, came along, and were followed by the depression; and the theatre was gradually strangled by cheaper competition. Since 1920 it has been practically dead in North America except in large metropolitan centres. The difficulties in the way of reviving it are going to be immense.

THE LAZY AUDIENCE

THE theatre, while an immensely more moving form of art than either the cinema or the radio, can make its appeal only to a definitely less lazy audience. And laziness is an outstanding characteristic of the entertainment-seeking public which has grown up during the last 25 years. You cannot turn the theatre on with a dial in the parlor whenever you feel like it. You cannot even go out and drop in upon it in its own home whenever you feel like it. You must go to it at a definite time, and if the show is a successful one (a condition which is not always realized) and you want satisfactory seats, you must plan your going some time in advance. You must be able to endure two or three substantial intervals between acts. You must dress so that you can be looked over by your fellow theatre-goers without experiencing embarrassment. You must be prepared to devote to the majority of plays a slightly more acute attention than it is necessary to devote to the majority of talkies. All these things mean that going to a play is a more serious undertaking than going to a movie, and it is difficult to persuade the young people of today to a serious undertaking, even though the reward which is offered may be vastly greater than they can obtain from the casual amusements which they frequent.

On the other hand, a theatre audience without a substantial proportion of young people is a most distressing audience to sit in and must be still more distressing to play to. The drama is essentially a young people's entertainment. It needs the enthusiasm, the vivacity, the easy reactions of young people in its audience. In the good old days it was notorious that the tone of the audience was set by the top gallery, in which the students and other adolescents congregated. An audience consisting entirely of the survivors of the pre-war theatre-going period will never be able to sustain a living theatre today, either spiritually or financially. Something must be done to get the young people back into the theatre; but what on earth is it to be?

THE LAST POST FUND

THE Last Post Fund was founded in the Province of Quebec as far back as the year 1909, a piece of information which will probably be a surprise to most of our readers. It received its Federal Charter in 1921. Last month its regular council meeting was held for the first time outside of the city of Montreal, and the proceedings at the Royal York were shared in by a number of members of the Ontario branch, of which Brigadier General John A. Gunn is president. This organization, to the immense value of whose work we can personally testify, from many instances which have come under our own intimate observation, has provided honorable burial for nearly 4,800 indigent ex-service men and women in Canada during the past thirteen years, and it is hoped that in the near future something may be done in the way of similar provision for Canadian ex-service men who die in indigency in the United States. There is perhaps no one obligation to which the Canadian people are so deeply pledged, to decency and in self-respect, as that of providing fitting burial and a worthy permanent memorial for those of our citizens who served in the defence of the Empire and who have subsequently fallen upon evil times. The knowledge that the Fund can be relied upon to do this has cheered many an ex-service man and solaced the grief of many a relative. It has never been necessary for the Fund to make any special appeal for financial support, but it is desirable that the public should from time to time be reminded of the great importance of the work which it carries on.

Well-Dressed, Yes
—but nonchalant!

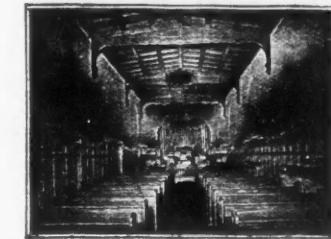
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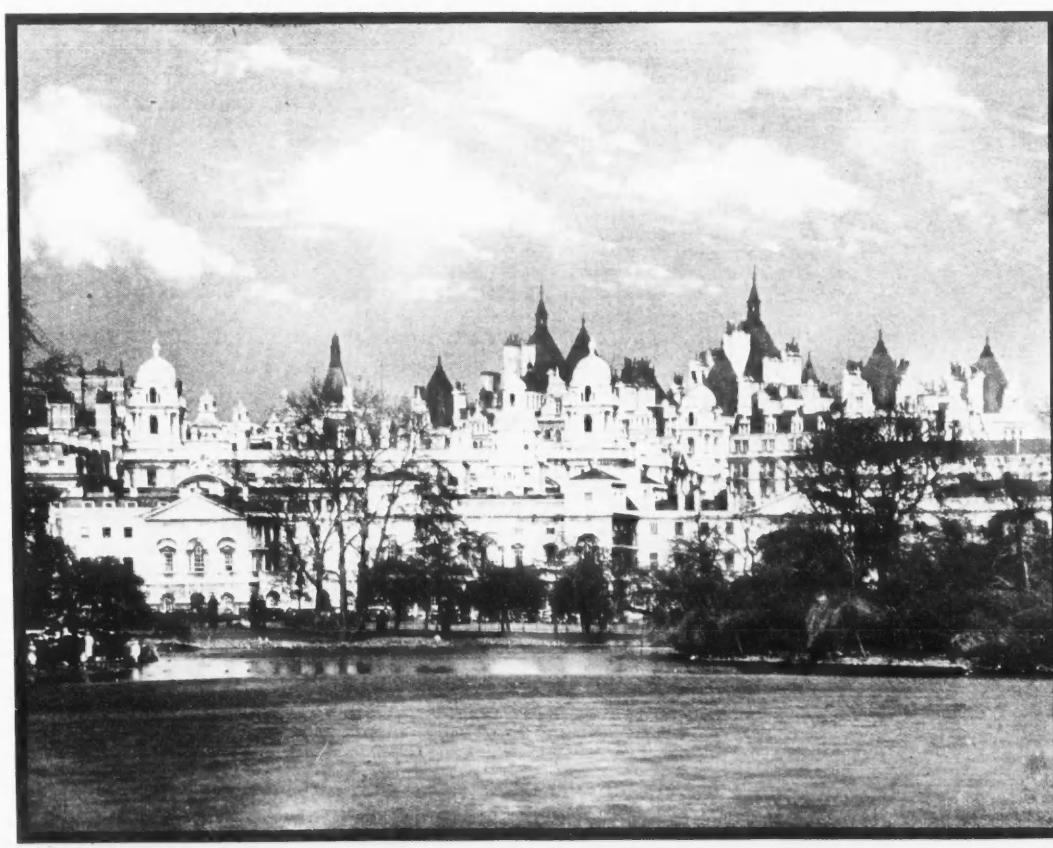
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National Affairs

PITY POOR MINISTERS

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

IT WAS not a very happy week for Ministers. Finance Minister Dunning, pursuing his cherished plan for paying this country's railway deficits a year before he comes to them, ran into the leader of the Opposition and the whole Reconstruction Party standing shoulder to shoulder against him. Sight of the Bennett-Stevens alliance so unnerved Mr. Dunning that he decided not to pursue his plan any further just now.

Prime Minister King had little better fortune with his Employment Commission. The good news that Mr. Arthur Blaikie Purvis of Montreal and Canadian Industries Ltd. had consented to act as Committee Chairman did not receive the welcome Mr. King seemed to expect for it from Mr. King's own followers. Liberals from the West read Mr. Purvis's reference with his business address, listened to Mr. King's praises of his enlightenment and said "oh, yeah?"

Quebec Liberals studied the list of the new chairman's club and directorates St. James of Montreal to Bankers of New York, Consolidated Paper to Canadian Safety Fuse and registered Nationalistic doubts. Liberal internationalists recalled that Canadian Industries is but a link in the high-explosive chain Imperial Chemicals Britain-Dupont de Nemours U.S.A., and were taken with misgivings. Liberal radicals considered Mr. Purvis's banking associates and wanted to know who picked him and why?

To all objectors the Purvistites, of whom Hon. C. A. Dunning is chief, replied that Mr. Purvis is among the most progressive and enlightened of employers. That he has the confidence of capital and the respect of workers that no less, if anyone has the ability to bring big business to see the wisdom of making more employment and the enterprise to show how it can be done with the help of government and labor working all together. The reply, being fond and long, miffles but does not altogether efface the comment of some neutrals. The neutrals say it doesn't matter who is chairman since the employment commission is destined like the Authority of Parliament, to do its most useful service as advance authority for a wary premier.



MR. JUSTICE A. B. HUDSON, recently appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada, who has taken over his duties at Ottawa. His Honor is a former attorney-general of Manitoba, and has been a prominent barrister and legal authority in Winnipeg for many years.

the seeming flop in the Gouin-Duplessis revolution. A slight tardiness in overthrowing Premier Taschereau must not be read as a sign of division among Union Nationale brothers-in-arms. Rather it is a sign of unity, according to the despatches. Mr. Taschereau's oppositions are united in thrift. If they force the decision too soon they are liable to win. If they win too soon Hon. Members won't get their full sessional indemnity. Therefore the

(Continued on Page 8)

the

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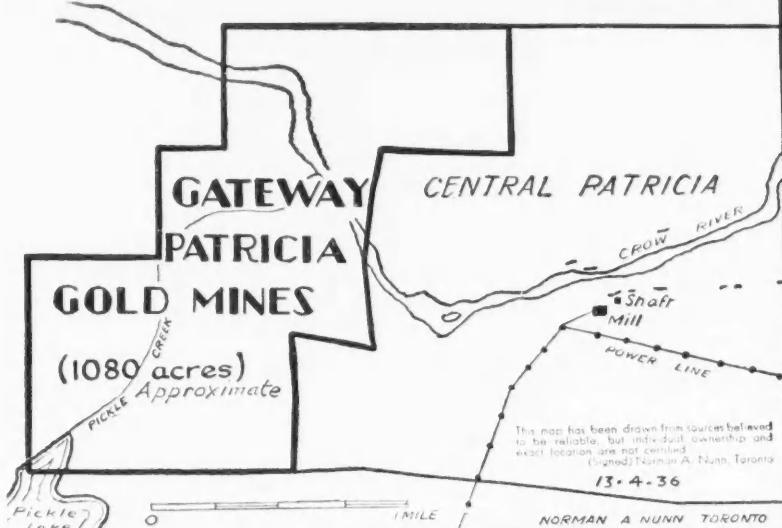
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Head Office: Bain Building, 304 Bay St., Toronto

Mine Office: Pickle Crow P.O., Via Hudson, Ont.

PROPERTY

The company controls 27 claims or approximately 1080 acres adjoining and directly west of the property of Central Patricia Gold Mines Limited. The Gateway property adjoins Central Patricia also on the latter's northerly boundary for one half of a mile. On the projected line of strike of the Central Patricia main ore bodies, Gateway Patricia has a length of one mile.



PROPOSED EXPLORATION

A contract for diamond drilling will be let and drilling will proceed under the supervision of Reginald E. Hore, managing director. An electrical survey of the property is to be made.

WHY GATEWAY POSSIBILITIES ARE OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

Because Gateway Patricia immediately adjoins and is on the main line of strike of the Central Pat Main ore bodies.

Because the property lies within the Crow River Schist zone composed of the rocks in which are found the ore-carrying veins of the district.

Because a magnetic survey made of the northerly claims shows a narrow iron formation band extending westerly across two claims.

Because diamond drilling by the previous owners showed in one of the holes five feet of core assaying \$3.50 per ton in gold.

Because Central Patricia, in diamond drilling a new area, 1,200 feet west of the main shaft,

towards Gateway has disclosed an ore shoot 233 feet long, 2.5 feet wide and grading \$14.00.

Because this property is at the preliminary stage in its development and shares, consequently, are at a low price.

Because Reginald E. Hore, President and Managing Director who predicted the success of Pickle Crow and Central Patricia believes further important ore bodies are yet to be found in this field.

Because sufficient treasury stock of Gateway Patricia has been underwritten to provide a substantial exploration and development fund, with adequate stock remaining in the treasury to carry on mining development as and when warranted.

Capitalization

Authorized 3,000,000 shares
(of a Par Value of \$1 each)
Issued for properties 800,000 shares
This issue 700,000 shares
Remaining in Treasury 1,500,000 shares

Officers and Directors

President and Managing Director: Reginald E. Hore
Secretary-Treasurer: Corporation Management & Executive, Limited
Dana Porter - - - - - Toronto
J. M. Macintosh - - - - - Toronto
D. A. Chadwick - - - - - Toronto
David Gross - - - - - Kitchener
Counsel: Fennell, Porter & Davis, Toronto.
Registrar and Transfer Agent: Chartered Trust & Executor Agency.
Auditors: Fred. Page, Higgins & Company

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While we do not guarantee the statements contained herein, we have secured them from sources which we believe to be reliable.

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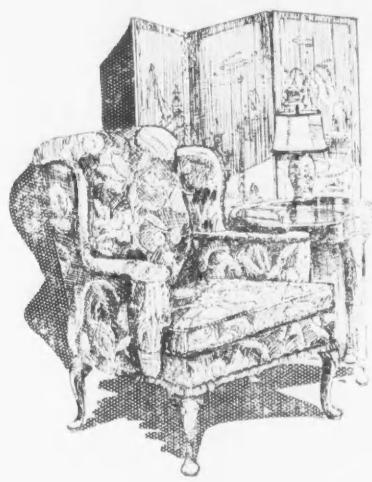
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Please send me further information on Gateway Patricia Gold Mines and map of the Central Pat-Pickle Crow area.

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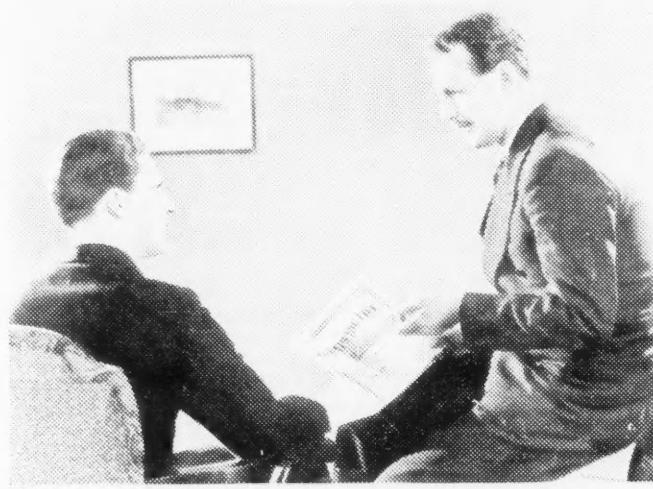
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THE BOOKSHELF

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MAY READING

SELECTED BY LADY WILLISON

"SOUTH RIDING," by Winifred Holtby (Collins). A non-existent political division of Yorkshire, its government, people and their problems: "poverty, sickness, ignorance, mental derangement, social maladjustment." Miss Holtby, author of "Manda, Manda," who died at the age of 37, a month after her last novel was published, has left for our reading a notable modern book. "South Riding" is tragic and happy, tolerant and deeply understanding. Mrs. Alderman Beddoes should not be missed; many other characters are only less magnificent. A very gallant novel.

"Abraham," by Sir Leonard Woolley (Riverton). Those who are interested in archaeology should certainly read "Abraham." Sir Leonard is a famous and successful archaeologist. His story of the excavations at Ur is absorbing and not too technical. Inferences from his excavations are suggested, not proved, but they contain fascinating possibilities.

"I Knew Them in Prison," by Mary B. Harris (Macmillan). An important book. The record is genuine, unsentimental, human and deeply interesting. Dr. Harris is a doctor of music. She had spent two years studying numismatics in Europe when Dr. Katherine B. Davis, then Commissioner of Correction, sent her to take charge of women prisoners in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Should act as a spring tonic for the mentally listless.

"Five Little Heiresses," by Alice Duer Miller (McClelland & Stewart). A delightfully amusing sugar plum in fiction.

"Secret Marriage," by Katherine Norris (Doubleday, Doran). Mrs. Norris is a practised novelist who does not fail to provide interest and good sentiment. Likable.

"Here Lies a Most Beautiful Lady," by Richard Blaker (Ryerson). It would be interesting to know why Mr. Blaker chooses Quebec City in 1879 as a starting point for John's adventures in prospecting and for Hester's long endeavor to fulfill her marriage vows to John. The story moves here and there, to the Yukon, to Mexico, to the Caucasus, where it ends. Not an ordinary novel by any means.

"Lodgings for Twelve," by H. H. Bashford (Macmillan). Those who remember that delightful story, "The Corner of Harley Street," will be glad to read Mr. Bashford's sketches of 12 characters. The material is at least partly auto-biographical.

"Monogram," by G. B. Stern (Macmillan). An unusual autobiography, easy, fluent, clever, diverting. No set pattern is followed, yet the result is a fascinating pattern. The autobiography of a mind and a very clever mind at that.

"Cambridge Conversations," by "Jay" (Macmillan). Rates high in every way. A beautiful and informing volume admirably published.

"Hellevents of Hickonomies," by Stephen Leacock (McClelland & Stewart). Mr. Leacock hilariously portrays the great mistakes of great economists.

"Adam, Adam, Adam Smith, Listen what I charged you with! Didn't you say In the class one day That selfishness was bound to pay? Of all your Doctrine, that was the pith, Wasn't it, wasn't it, wasn't it, Smith?"

"The Rubber Band," by Rex Stout (Oxford Press). Nero Wolfe calling Nero Wolfe calling all detective story readers. Archie Goodwin an inimitable narrator. A highly enjoyable performance.

MAYBE

"In the Second Year," by Storm Jameson (Toronto, Macmillan). \$2.50

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

IT IS generally admitted that the world has come to a pretty pass—a quaint phrase to express the apparently insurmountable difficulties we have got ourselves into. One wonders what idiot brain developed it.

It takes the imaginative novelists and playwrights, however, to convey the abomination of desolation that lies ahead of us. Mr. Wells may dress it up in Greek tunics and chromium armor in "Things to Come." Sinclair Lewis suggest the panic of the alternative in "It Can't Happen Here," but Miss Jameson insists on our taking our bitter drink neat.

Her "Second Year" is the second year of a dictatorship in England, a term of military autocracy modelled somewhat on the German experiment, and following a bloodless revolution assumed to have taken place about 1939. A very convincing parallel is drawn between the decline of Rome and the British Empire. A bad fiscal system and heavy taxation to cover the immense expenditures on armaments. The small farmer ruined by the taxes. Race suicide, fear of the future, the increase of disease, malaria then, cancer now, the break up of the Empire into separate units, the widening of the gulf between the few rich and the many poor. People losing heart. Autocrats offering scope for careerists, cautious older statesmen waiting for a miracle, prison, slow torture, or a violent death for those who complain.

The story of the attempt and failure of a counter revolution in which a young Englishman who has been teaching at a university in Norway becomes involved is the thread that holds the book together. Miss Jameson wastes little time on characterization. The young man is shadowy and her leaders indifferently sketched. All her inventive mind is concentrated on conveying the awful possibility and details of this next step in the decline of civilization. The world's greatest economic depression "which began in 1937" and the training camps which you and I will undoubtedly occupy when her dream comes true are described with a sober, detailed

micery that this reviewer found very depressing indeed.

If life in the immediate future is to have no more beauty or significance than this, then let us, by all means, snap out of it at once. Or go and live in Norway. Miss Jameson at least has left us Scandinavia. Thankful by page 311 for any sort of encouragement, we called up the steamship company and enquired the rates to Norway. One can get there for very little more than the cost to England. Believe me, if Miss Jameson's carefully described future arrives it will be well worth the extra expense.

SATIRICAL VERSE

"Hellevents of Hickonomies," by Stephen Leacock (Toronto, Dodd, Mead & Company), \$1.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WHERE has our own Stephen Leacock, Poet, been all our life, and all his, that we have never known him as anything but S.L. the Comic Essayist, or S.L. the Benevolent Economist? Can it be that the lyrist in him, the passionate manipulator of rhyme and rhythm, has been overlaid, kept in suppression, imprisoned in the subconscious, by the appalling responsibilities of the Chair of Political Science at McGill University, and has only emerged upon his retirement from the academic life? Anyhow, whatever it is, we didn't know that our Stephen was a Poet, and here he is.

True, it is rather light poetry, with a strongly satirical intent. But how delightful is its phraseology! The Farmer, for example, who from his Porch (the capitals are the Poet's) sees his Herd each day

"In Hairy Undulation far away" The Herd itself.

"Knee-deep in Fragment Deficit" Or the Tariff Board Hearing at which

"A Textile Company sobs aloud."

"Too feeble almost to knit,

And a Paper Man falls down in the Crowd."

And is carried out in a fit,

And Carpets and Linoleum

Moan and there's no consoling 'em."

But we must not quote too freely. These things are copyright. The reader will have detected from these few extracts that there is a substratum of economics underlying Dr. Leacock's rich surface soil of metaphor and figuration. They are good sound economics, full of common sense. Dr. Leacock does not like to see workers worked too hard or starved too extensively, nor production curtailed beyond reason nor products destroyed on too large a scale, nor population unduly restrained from growth, nor individualistic effort unduly supplanted by "Planting." He is the embodied "Rule of Reason" of the United States Supreme Court. In fact, now that he is out of a job, we should not wonder if that august body was what he is aiming to get into.

LITERARY NOTES

"THE Canadian Tail-Wagzer," the latest addition to the ever-growing ranks of Canadian journalism, is devoted to dogs, "written by dog lovers for dog lovers," and published at Port Arthur, Ont. It is a monthly, at ten cents a copy, and starts off full of enthusiasm. The feature of the first issue is an article by Merrill Denison,



The BACHELOR'S CORNER

Ashes of Ambition

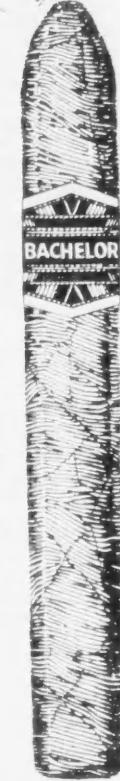
I've just lived through a strange and exciting experience. For quite two weeks I ceased to be myself and became another sort of fellow entirely.

It started when I read a book on Efficiency and Success. It must have been a good book because it kindled fires of ambition in me that no one—no one at all—had ever suspected me of possessing . . . I became a burning torch of energy, a glutton for work, an embryonic man of destiny. It seemed obvious that I must end by becoming a prince of industry at least—maybe a dictator.

Then something happened—I dunno' exactly what—but I slumped back into my natural, leisurely self. Frankly, I like it better. It gives me more time to enjoy life, to savour the fragrance of my Bachelor and reflect that:

"IT'S GOOD TO GET BACK TO A 10¢ CIGAR!"

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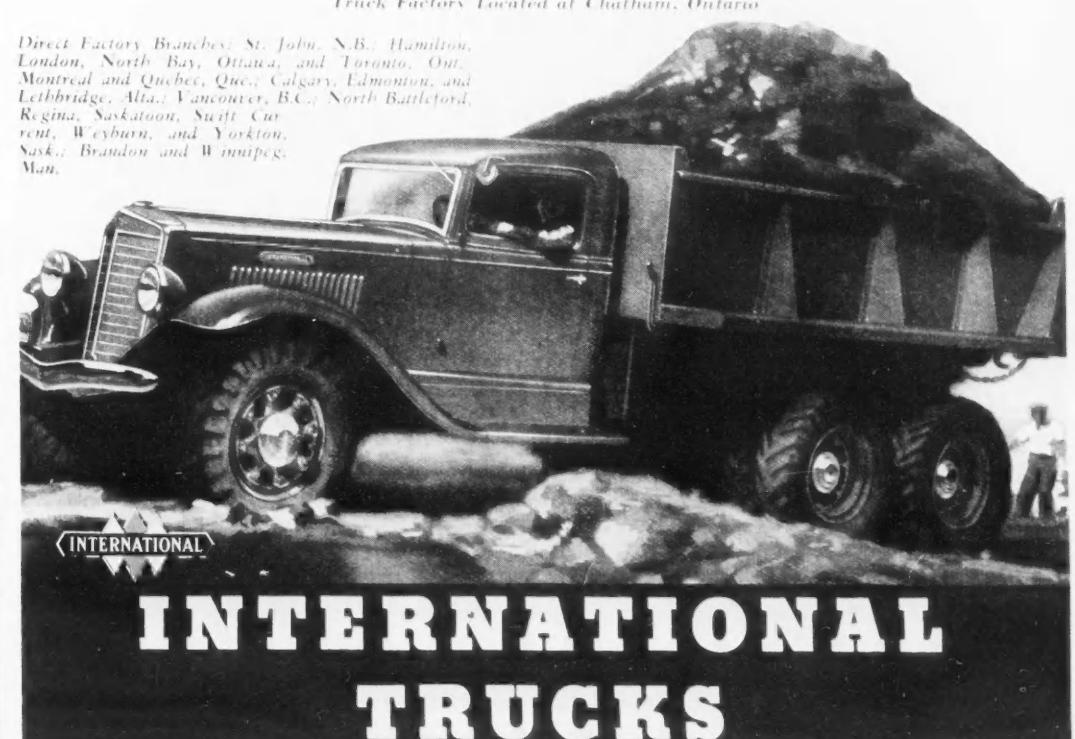
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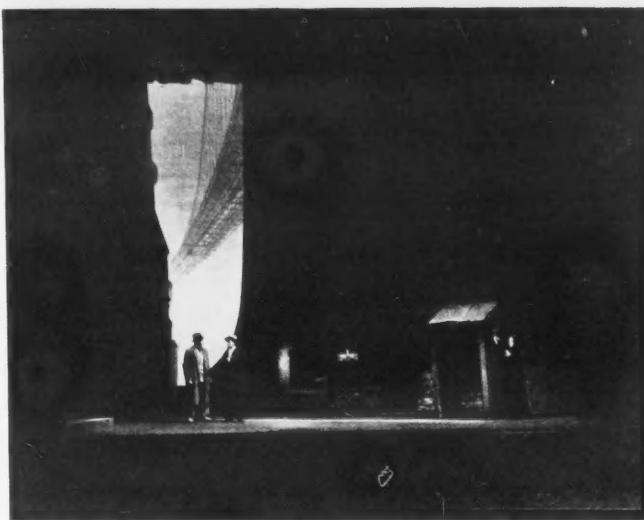
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INTERNATIONAL
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THE FAMOUS BROOKLYN BRIDGE SCENE in "Winterset", Maxwell Anderson's play which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"

MISS A. regards herself as an authority on Little Lord Fauntleroy because she played in Frances Hodgson Burnett's masterpiece herself when she was seven years old. It was a Sunday School entertainment and she was Cedric and Cedric's grandfather, the ferocious old Earl of Dorincourt, was played by the leader of the Young Ladies' Bible Class.

I heard all about it when we were having lunch together in Childs' restaurant. Miss A. is sitting opposite drinking buttermilk, for she was in one of her more astute moods. "I don't like buttermilk, for it likes me," she explained. "She didn't like 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' either, she said, not the way they play it nowadays."

"When I played it I wore long yellow curtains and my mother's lace bertha and my little brother's velvet pants," she said sentimentally. "I didn't just play Lord Fauntleroy. I was Lord Fauntleroy. They had to throw cold water over me afterwards to bring me to it. It wasn't much like the modern version of Little Lord Fauntleroy, I can tell you."

I said that I understood Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer stuck as close as possible to the original Fauntleroy except that they had cut Fauntleroy's wings.

"The original Fauntleroy?" Miss A. said indignantly. "It wasn't any more like the original Fauntleroy than if they had shot it in Matahewan land with native actors. It was no more like Lord Fauntleroy than 'Tolpuddle Road' is. In fact, it was more like 'Tolpuddle Road,' because they went and added a sordid crime angle."

She tossed off her buttermilk in agulp, the way they do it in Hollywood. "All they did was los the title," she said discursively. "Then they spent a million dollars on production and hired a lot of fancy actors and continuity writers and additional dialogue and threw in a kidnapping. Why Cedric isn't even Cedric any more. He's Freddie. And he doesn't go from America to England to be an Earl, he goes from England to America to be a moving picture actor. And it isn't the Earl of Dorincourt who takes him away from his mother. It's his Aunt Millie. And then when his mother goes all the way to Washington to plead with President Lincoln—no, wait, that was Shirley Temple's mother—goes to Washington to plead with Mrs. Roosevelt, and she gets kidnapped."

"Faster! I said, for I had been following Miss A.'s narrative with growing surprise. "Did you used to see that movie at all?"

Miss A. said indignantly that she certainly hadn't. She had just read the play and that was enough. "No," she said firmly. "There are enough sad things in life without going to the movies to see Little Lord Fauntleroy."

"I hasten to say you're absolutely wrong. It was Freddie Bartholomew's birthday when you were reading 'Lord Fauntleroy.' And it wasn't Cedric's and it was Freddie's. I don't remember who adopted him and took him to America."

"I vaguely remember," Miss A. said easily. "She was his Aunt Betsy Trotwood and she was played by Edna May Oliver. Where are you going?"

"I'm going to see Little Lord Fauntleroy myself," I said. "There are enough complicated things in life without sitting here going crazy."

"OK," Miss A. said, and settled down to a fresh glass of buttermilk. "The more I learn about human nature," she said, "the more I prefer Frances Hodgson Burnett."

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" turned out to be a somber and gentle experience. The current presentation is hardly to be distinguished from the original in St. Nicholas version except that Cedric didn't have his curls but instead a neat personal haircut, followed by a finger-wave. All the other memorable features were present: the gouty old Earl, still fuming over the impotence of the American Revolution, and those clean-cut American types, Dick the Bootblack, the old Appleywoman, and Mr. Hobbs, the greengrocer. The present adaptation is certainly handsomer than any ever presented before, and has a highly talented group of players: C. Aubrey Smith, Henry Stephenson, Dolores Costello, Constance Collier and Walter Kingsford—all pretty well crowded into the background as they were meant to be by Mrs. Burnett's dream-boy. Even without the curls Master Bartholomew seemed exactly the child the author must have had in mind, with

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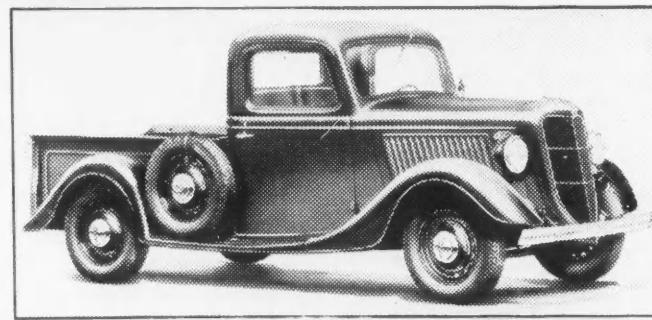
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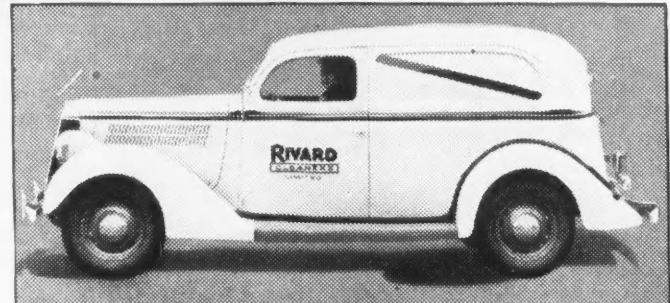
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Left: The 1936 Ford V-8 Light Delivery is suited for all pick-up and fast delivery service. Load space measures 69 inches long, 46 inches wide, sides 14 inches high.



Right: The 1936 Ford V-8 Sedan Delivery is very handsomely styled. This unit is operated by Rivard Cleaners Limited (Windsor), for speedy delivery. Interior measures 65 inches long by 46 1/4 inches wide and 44 inches high. Passenger-car appointments.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

NORMAN WILKS, pianist, gave his first concert in Toronto, since he broke his wrist more than a year ago, in Eaton Auditorium on Tuesday, April 21st, opening with Mozart's "Fantasie in C minor," Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata followed, played with a fine poetic feeling and consideration. Then came the major work of the evening—Etudes Symphoniques, by Schumann. Mr. Wilks has his own interpretation of these Etudes, and plays them with the true romantic feeling, but sometimes rather overlooking the necessity for a clear, melodic line. One feels the line and comprehends what is intended, but it is not always clearly expressed. The latter half of the program was devoted to the works of Chopin, beginning with the Sonata, Opus 35. Here again one could sense the poetic imagination behind it, but one missed a great deal through blurring; but the *Mazurca funebre* was very fine, the middle part, which is in lighter vein, very beautifully contrasted with the solemnity of the opening. The two Etudes which followed were, perhaps, the highlights of the concert, particularly the "Revolutionary" which was a very good performance indeed. The two Waltzes were both rather sketchy, however, and the Ballade in G minor also gave one a feeling of vagueness. The pianist achieved his best work, I think, in the second encore, the *Impromptu in F sharp minor*. It was far clearer in outline than the other numbers, and had an impressive grandeur and sweep in the middle part, and the opening was very delicately clear and lovely. Two other works of Chopin formed additional encores. Questionless Mr. Wilks has something to say, knows clearly what it is, but does not always get it across. It is rather as though one were listening to a poet speaking in a high wind: one gets the gist of what is said, and it is beautiful and significant we know, but a deal of it is lost. Doubtless this effect was in part due to the rather indifferent piano which displayed some unevenness, and, in some registers, a decided "unpleasantness" in the louder passages, most unpleasing to the ear. But aside from all this Mr. Wilks is an artist worth hearing, for what he has to say is never commonplace, and in a program of some what hackneyed works this is both unusual and desirable.

BENJAMIN HALPERIN, violinist, gave a recital in Hart House Theatre last Thursday evening, April 23rd. His playing showed great accuracy and an astonishing dexterity, and the general public very interested in organ recitals. As a rule this is hardly to be wondered at—organ tone grows distinctly oppressive after a short time. Sometimes this may be due to lack of variety in the registration, but quite frequently it is, I think, due to a lack of variety in the instrument itself. One observes the organist carefully changing stops and things, and it all looks very difficult and impressive, and then much the same old tone continues and one is inclined to wonder whether it is worth while going through so much to accomplish so little. David Ouchterlony, however, had the advantage of the very fine instrument in Eaton Auditorium for his recital on April 23rd, and his facile and interesting changes were shown to the best advantage. Owing to the violin recital on the same night I was unable to hear the first part of the program, and on hearing the last half I was more than sorry I had to miss the first. (This as a quite uncommon state of mind at an organ recital.) The work of this young organist is amazingly dexterous and clean-cut, particularly the pedal work, which is almost unbelievably swift and neat. Nor was there any undue noise for the sake of noise, no blowing of the audience out of the hall—which would not have been hard to do as it was a very slim one—and the gradations of tone were nicely balanced, giving the climaxes their point. The program was an interesting one, including works by Bach and Brahms and Louis Vierne, and concluding with Leo Sowerby's "Pageant," a showy and brilliant piece of work with some astonishing pedal passages. A number of encores were demanded—and that also is unusual at an organ recital. There can be little doubt, I think, that this young man from Guelph—who is now organist at Holy Trinity in Toronto—will go very far.

done under the direction of C. H. Champion Smith. The concert opened with the familiar Stanford arrangement of the National Anthem. After this was a very lovely "Ave Maria" by Arcadelt, a composer of the Flemish school of the sixteenth century, sung *a cappella*. It was performed with beautiful sincerity, and the tone was of excellent quality, as was also the pitch. "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" came next, Bach's beautiful chorale which can hardly be heard too often, though many of late have apparently been trying to prove that statement incorrect. However, it is nice to hear it as it was originally written once in a while, and the choir did good work. Ivor Baldwin, the official accompanist for the choir, was at the organ for this work, and, on the whole, did a very good job. His playing was neat

and incisive, but just a little bit wooden. For the other works requiring organ Dr. Fricker played. Two works not before heard in Toronto were included on the program: "Towards the Unknown Region," by Vaughan Williams, and "The Singers," by Harvey Gaul, words by Longfellow. The former which is a setting of Walt Whitman's words for choir, organ and piano proved rather too difficult for this group of young people, the opening was distinctly timorous and shaky. But the work is intricate and might well tax the abilities of a far more experienced choir. The Harvey Gaul was very much better performed, but one felt a little inclined to inquire why it was performed at all. It is a very commonplace sort of work, but perhaps Longfellow could hardly be expected to

inspire a composer to anything of greater value. The two solo parts, contralto and baritone, were sung by Eileen Law and Irving Levine, respectively. Eileen Law also contributed two groups of solos. Her beautiful and polished singing is always a delight, and her accompanist, Weldon Kilburn, did much to make these two groups something to linger happily in the memory. At the close of the concert the choir were enthusiastically applauded by the very fair sized audience. It was justly deserved, for this choir will prove a valuable "seed" for

the senior organization, and is also a choir of merit in its own right.

COMING EVENTS

W^HITH the purpose of giving real significance to the name of the event which takes place in Varsity Arena next Tuesday evening, Dr. Fricker, conductor of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, has arranged his "Spring Festival" program in the form of a musical dramatization of spring. In this and he is being sup-

(Continued on Page 8)

MARGO AND BURGESS MEREDITH as they appear in "WINTERSET", at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

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MUSIC

(Continued from Page 7)

ported by the celebrated Five Piano Group whose presentations, while brilliant and exciting, are in keeping with the spirit of this festival.

The program is of wide appeal and ranges from Bach's magnificent expression of exultation "Sing Ye" to the rhythmic abandon of the Blue Danube Waltz, performed by choir and five piano ensemble. Noteworthy, too, is the first performance in Toronto of the Ballet Music from "Rosamunde" in its new concerted form for choir and five pianos.

The program will contain two major groups of five piano numbers including Rhapsody Espana, by Chabrier, and Liebestraum and La Campanella, by Liszt.

THE Midsummer Examinations of the Toronto Conservatory of Music for 1936 will be held during June and July next. Applications and fees should reach the Conservatory not later than May 15, 1936.

"WINTERSET," the play hailed by the New York Drama Critics circle as the best play of the current season, comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday, May 4, for an engagement of one week. It comes to Toronto direct from its Chicago run and after leaving here will go back to New York for a return engagement on Broadway.

Maxwell Anderson, who wrote "Winterset," is also the author of "Mary of Scotland" and "Elizabeth the Queen," both of which have been seen in Toronto in past seasons. He also wrote "Both Your Houses," a play that won the Pulitzer prize in 1933, and collaborated with Laurence Stallings in writing "What Price Glory?", perhaps the greatest war play of all time.

Burgess Meredith and the briefly-named Margot, young Mexican actress, have the leading roles in "Winterset." The large supporting company includes Leo Baker, Myron McCormick, Theodore Hicht, Harold Johnson, Almer Bierman, Morton Stevens, Anatole Winogradoff, Helen Wynn, Anthony Blair and Eva Langford. Guthrie McClintic, husband of Katharine Cornell, produced the play and also directed it. The two superb stage settings were designed by Jo Mielziner. So impressive is the scenery of "Winterset" that one New York critic declared it deserved to be exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

EXPERIENCE has shown that opera on this continent needs to be subsidized in order to exist. This does not mean that opera is unpopular, quite the contrary. While all other forms of entertainment have been suffering financially with the trend of the times, opera is an exception which continues to maintain and, as far back as 1912, to grow. It did not grow from the fact that Toronto has over thousands of opera lovers, but from the fact that it is subsidized by the large corporations, the foundations, the government, the city, the province, the country, and the people. The contribution of the people could, if taken to the maximum, extrapolate grand opera into a negligible budget. Even then it would be crowded with less important companies, whose it is known that the membership of the Opera Guild, composed of a large group of prominent business men, those from advertising, the arts and culture, of transportation and oil, insurance, finance, etc. While a portion of the money goes to the arts, not to feed the appetites of such big business, it is the same as the contributions of the Metropolitan Opera, the Boston, the Berlin, the Paris, the Vienna, and so on.

For the first half season, the Opera Guild will present three pieces: Rossini's "Cavatina" (April 26) and "L'Armada" (April 27) and Tuesday evening, May 12th and Saturday matinee, May 13th and Tuesday evening, May 14th and Saturday matinee, May 15th and Tuesday evening, May 16th. All performances will be given in the Royal Alexandra Theatre, where the stage equipment, including stage lights, is capable of creating the most brilliant of lighting and scene effects.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 4)

With another month to go until the time 1936 is now and every patriotic Canadian is assured of life till \$2,500. Their loan for security will meet its bonds and debts with pleasure. This is the Fisher's 100% financing of loans, the safe, sound, steady, solid loans.

Care and safety. For the afternoon of Tuesday, April 23, Mr. Harry F. Steele, Secretary of the Canadian Dental Protection, invited to Ottawa, Canadian delegate to the Canadian House of Commons on the occasion of that day. Mr. George Barker, and a number of the Little Theatre companies to see the speech of Sir G. Frankland, the speaker of the English House. As getting into a despatch-case, with swelling, pulsing veins, destroying muscles, evincing inadequate vowel sounds and shrilling consonants.

LETTERARY discovery. Written in the free press verse and a wild west-in-hand, the following era of a departing heart was picked up in the Wheat Marketing Committee room at the end of five hours and five hours.

Adjourn. Adjourn
Adjourn. Adjourn
Adjourn.

Adjourn. Adjourn. Adjourn
Adjourn. Adjourn. Adjourn

JUST like an oil furnace, Mr. James R. Murray, Chairman, explains to parliamentarians the uses of a Wheat Board. "Our job is to distill confidence."

M R. E. PERLEY, M.P. (Ottawa), and wheat farmer of Q9 Apples, installs a couple of spare shillings instead. "The statistical position, if we may trust statistics."

MUSICAL problem for a Prime Minister. Was it "Maryland,



FIVE PIANO GROUP. Five masters of the keyboard, Scott Malcolm—upper left, Reginald Godden—centre, Alberto Guerrero—upper right, Ernest Seitz—lower left, and Reginald Stewart—lower right, who appear in Varsity Arena on May 5th as guest artists in The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir Spring Festival.

Maryland" the carillon in the Peace Tower played on the day that telegraph and progressive M.P.'s entertained Vancouver's proletarian and Progressive Arts Club players on Parliament Hill? Or was it "The Red Flag"?

OMNISCIENT but reticent. Tales unspoken appeal to an Ontario Liberal M.P. "Can you advise *deputie* of sales tax to be raised?" Important?

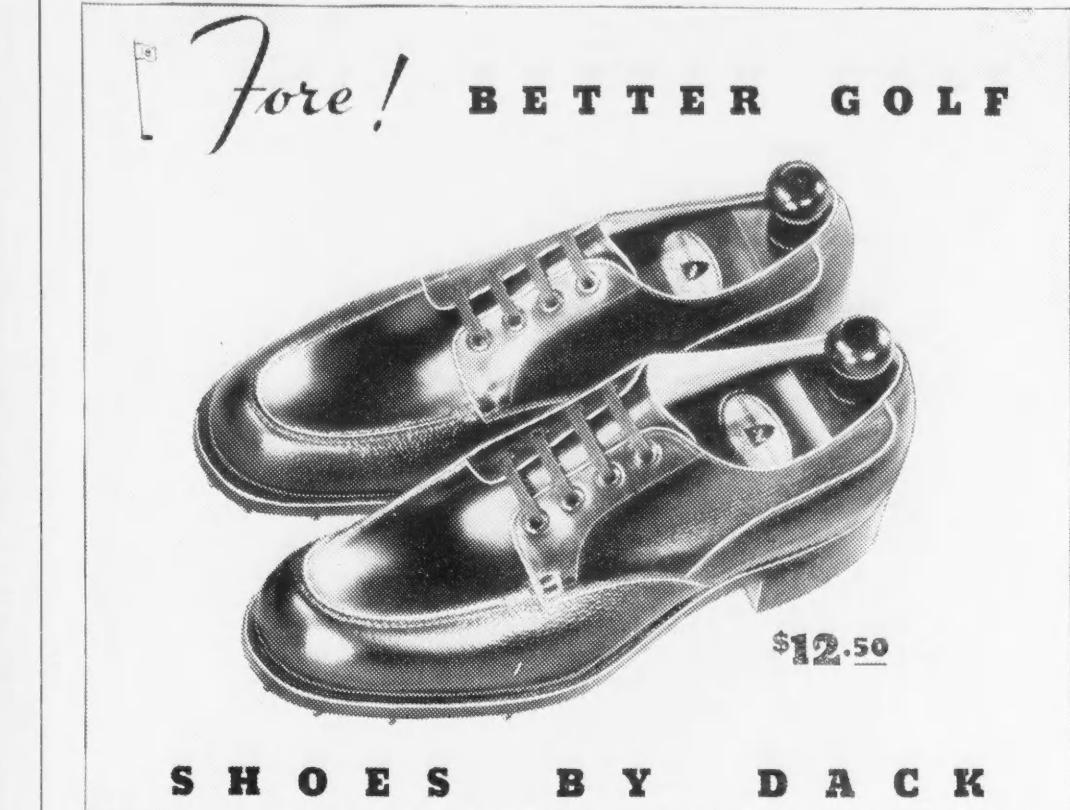
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SECTION II

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 2, 1936

THE DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL, OTTAWA, 1936

BY ANDREW ALLAN

THE work which Lord Bessborough so brilliantly inaugurated has become not only a great cultural force in Canada but a vital element in the integration of our country." These words, dated from Government House, were the greeting this year to the Dominion Drama Festival from its distinguished Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General.

Lord Tweedsmuir's recognition of the dual function of the Festival comes as a good augury in the Drama Festival's most critical year since its inception four years ago. Both Sir Robert Borden, President of the Festival under the Royal Charter granted last year, and Colonel H. C. Osborne, Honorary Director, called attention to this dual function in addressing the audience and competitors at the Little Theatre in Ottawa, the week of April 19th. And those of us whose main concern it is that the Festival shall be the means of advancing Canadian expression in terms of theatre would do well to keep this duality in mind when we discuss the successive changes necessary as the movement toward a Canadian Theatre proceeds from infancy to manhood.

The thing was not lightly undertaken. Advance must be not lightly made, lest we lose—without hope of ever retaking it—the ground we have thus far gained.

THE presence this year of so distinguished and many-sided a man of the theatre, so eminent a world-figure in the realm of the acted drama, as Mr. Harley Granville-Barker in the role of Dominion Adjudicator, tokened well for the health of the movement. What was important lay not so much in who won the Bessborough Trophy or any of the other awards, but in what increased technical knowledge, what proper humility,

THE PICTURES

First row, left. Winner of the Bessborough Trophy for the best play, "Twenty-Five Cents", by W. Eric Harris, presented by The London Little Theatre (London Drama League), directed by Catherine McC. Brickden. Right. Winner of the award for best performance by a man, Ivo Lewis, in "Napoleon Crossing the Rockies", by Percy MacKaye, presented by the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, directed by Frank E. Hemingway.

Second row, left. Winner of the award for the best performance by a woman, Miss Judith Evelyn, in "The Magnanimous Lover", by St. John G. Irvine, presented by Hart House Theatre, directed by Nancy Pyper. (Miss Evelyn is left, Margaret Tyler right.) Right. Winner of the prize for the best play in English, "Waiting for Lefty", by Clifford Odets, presented by the Progressive Arts Club of Vancouver, directed by Garfield A. King and Guy Glover.

Third row, left. Winner of the prize for the best play in French, "Les Soeurs Guédonnes", by Jean-Jacques Bernard, presented by Le Cercle Molière, Winnipeg, directed by M. Arthur Boutil. Right. Winner of the best performance by a man in French, Mr. René Arthur in "Topaze", presented by Le Conservatoire National de Musique de Québec, directed by J. O. Dussault.

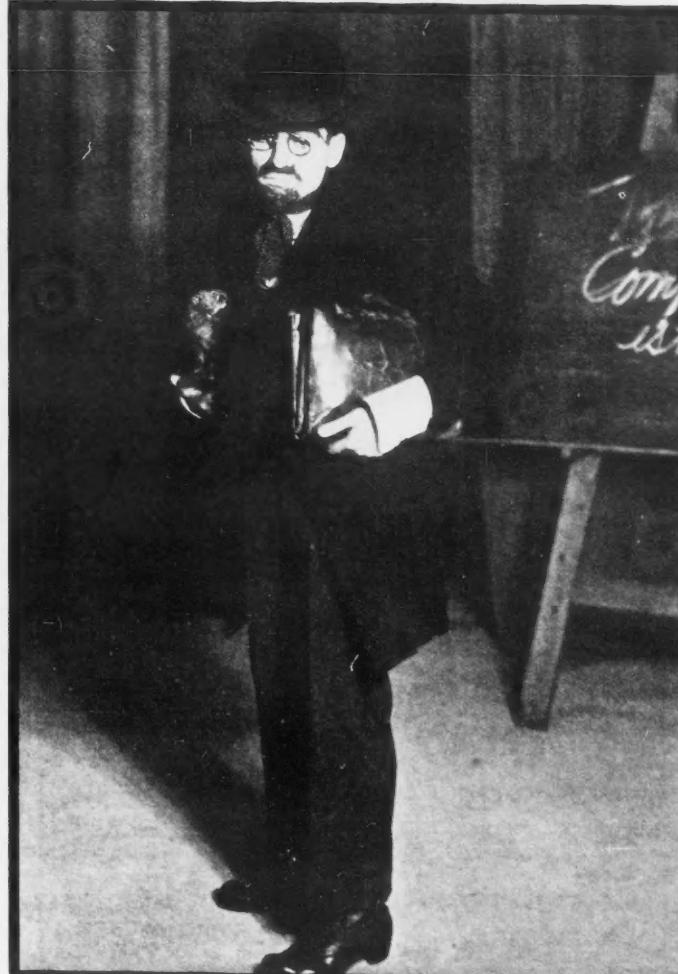
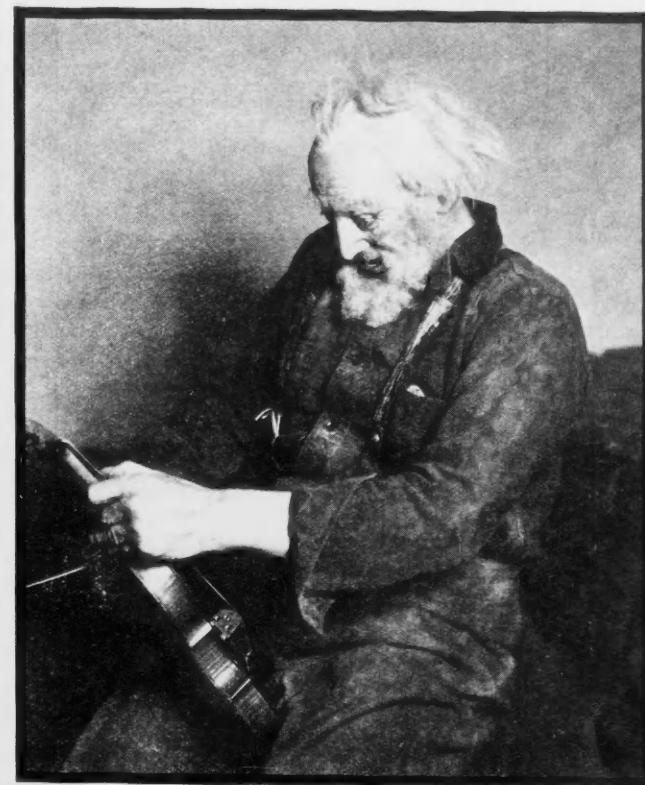
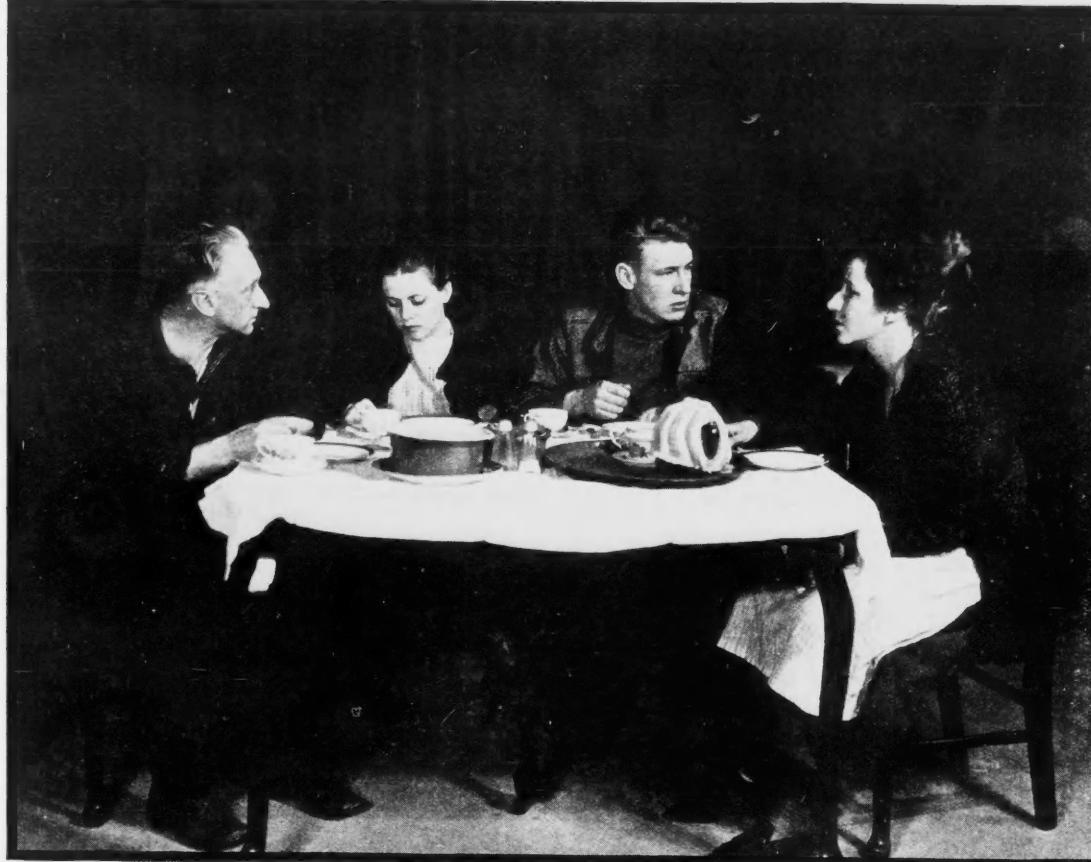
—Photos by Karsky, Ottawa.

and what wider concepts of the individual's duty to the whole were taken home by the various competing groups from Saint John to Vancouver.

Let us examine for a moment the plays as they appeared on the stage at Ottawa. Mr. Allan Wade, the Regional Adjudicator, had witnessed, in his long trip across Canada, 105 plays in English and seven in French. Sixteen were plays written by Canadians. Twenty-two plays reached the finals at Ottawa, four of them being Canadian plays.

The honor of presenting the opening production this year went to the Players' Guild of Hamilton with their production of "Come Out of Your Cage," by Mary Plowman, directed by Mrs. D. L. Siegel. The plot concerned the longing of a temperamental French mistress in an English girls' school to free herself from the constrictions of a life which she felt was killing her individuality and her capacity for living. By no stretching of critical standards was the play, as written, a good play; but there was a sincerity in the playing which made

(Continued on Page 16)



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THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

PARNELL? Certainly not. Here's *Riff Raff* at the Cosmopolitan. It sounds too frightful, but Jean Harlow has dyed her hair."

"Even that piece of reconstruction can scarcely have unfitted her for the title role. I shouldn't like her any better if she died a martyr's death. What's your objection to *Parnell*?"

"He was a reserved, cold, repellent and unemotional individual, it says so in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Besides, it's a Costume Drama. They're always terrible. Now Harlow and Gable . . ."

"Wouldn't you like to learn something about Irish politices?"

"No."

"Because I'd feel lonely. Nobody else knows anything about Irish politices. Everybody knows lots about Jean Harlow."

"These people are said to be good."

"Well, I know how good Clark Gable is and as for Jean Harlow, . . ."

So naturally we went to "Parnell," a play in three acts by Elsie Shannor, presented in Toronto by a stock company at the Victoria Theatre. It has already been favorably reviewed in this paper as a production. What we wish to do is to comment on it as a Costume Drama. And the first thing we must do is eat our own words about costume dramas and the Encyclopaedia's about Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell was neither repellent nor unemotional, and his love affair with Kitty O'Shea was entirely understandable. That's how Philip Brando, who played the name part, changed history for at least one member of the audience. And the actor whose personality can survive the short-lapelled frock coat of 1880 deserves a hand. But it was the women's clothes in the play that completely enchanted us.

They were, we understand, the original costumes from the highly successful New York run, which speaks for their style authenticity, color schemes and so on, but part of their fascination lay in the fact that—with minor alterations, they might have been made by Vionnet or Schiaparelli, for smart women in 1936. Marjorie Clarke, who played *Kitty O'Shea*, we thought superbly, is very lovely. In the dropped shoulder line, fitted bodices, flared skirts and full-topped sleeves of 1880 she was a delight. All the clothes were attractive, perhaps we remember hers best be-

cause she wore them with such grace and conviction. She opened the first act in yellow taffeta and appeared next in rose. We saw the mates, if not the duplicates of these dresses in a group of "leisure" or "hostess" gowns that only arrived in smart shops here from Paris a few weeks ago. Her evening gown, with its trimming of soft white roses and garnet velvet scarf, made the "outrageous" décolletages of modern gowns seem just a little quaint and modest, otherwise it could have gone to any Junior League party. One of the smartest women we know came back from Paris ten days ago wearing a duplicate of the little tip-tilted sailor hat Miss Clarke wore in Act III. The jacket of the "taffine" that went with it, and a dark green day dress with little, high collar, big brooch, and broad, pleated tops to its sleeves, were obviously the inspiration of half Schiaparelli's spring collection.

If the tendency of fashion at the moment to adapt the mode of 1880 continues and increases we're content. When *Kitty* finally appeared in a Hyacinth blue taffeta and Charles Parnell (adapting history to the purposes of Act III) came home to her to die, we broke right down. Miss Clarke's beautifully conveyed grief was so convincing, and it seemed so sad that Charles couldn't go on looking at her in that blue gown.

A stock company that can handle as well a play as "Parnell" so successfully deserves a good audience. Toronto can keep these people here by supplying it. We hope they will.

SPRING stocks in the Specialty Shops in the Village are blooming like crocuses. There is always a bit of the lull between Christmas and Easter in this kind of luxury trade. Some of the European master-buyers are already back, trailing clouds if not of glory, at least of fashion, from their spiritual home.

We sat in on the unpacking of some extraordinarily smart stuff for modern houses and smart women today. Even if one hasn't the remotest idea of buying-to-own this kind of thing, it is interesting. Keeps the mind fashion-wise, perhaps. And there is very little of it that we shouldn't all like to own.

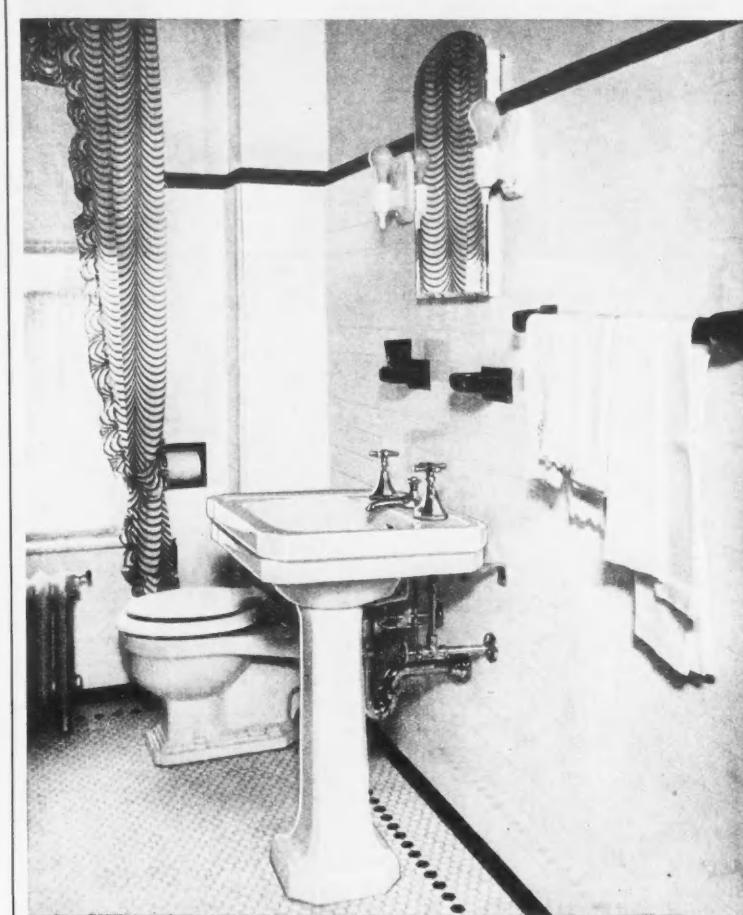
The newest scarfs from Paris, for instance, in a mixture of spun silk and feather-weight wool. Individually chosen, hand woven, just as light as thistle down, almost transparent. Ascots to wear now with your suit or

THE LITTLE WOMAN

By Hal Frank



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topcoat, squares to fold and tie around the neck of a summer frock. Some are a looped Alpaca-knit weave, others plain basket-weave. The colors are exquisite; a mushroom ground with coin spots of blue and dusty raspberry, or chartreuse and yellow, tangerine and grey—or squares with angular arrangements of stripes, one angle duty blue, another white, another rose, or all lime green with a grey and yellow smaller square set in the corner.

Compacts from France, made entirely of natural grey oak, believe it or not. Big, flat, circular ones or squares, hinges and all of wood, very light in weight. Some with nine semi-precious vari-colored stones set in the covers. Terribly sleek, expensive, and different.

Copies of Schiaparelli's famous flannel handbags, flannel-suit grey, or brown, with pigskin trunk-strap trimming and handle, or navy blue with calf. These are flat oblongs with a covered frame. There are belts to match with stirrup buckles—specially smart in the pig-skin and grey, we thought.

Handkerchiefs from France, sheer as tulle, pin-striped all over in rainbow colors, in dusty pastels with corded stripes like a man's dress hanky but with scattered coin dots of various sizes also corded round the border. How do they do it? The Irish sports linens have a little more body and are about 14 inches square, in the loveliest colors we ever saw in hankies—you'd have to buy a set like the Ashes of Roses, Raspberry, Cherrywood, and Dawn, four that merge and blend so exquisitely. There are eight shades in the yellow range, from Cream to Tangerine. Not expensive, either.

For the house—Irish linen sheets and matching pillow slips in boil-proof pastels. Mushroom, Peach, Sky, Water Lily green, or Dawn yellow, smooth as silk, with seven rows of corded through the weave for a border, and deep hem on all four sides of the pillow slips like real European linens. Quite lovely with squashy "Cellular" blankets to match—the blankets from Scotland.

Oval, round and oblong natural grey oak trays—processed to make them absolutely spot proof. Every size you could use—the last word in swank and good looks and serviceability.

Swedish glass salad sets (summer, they say, is jaunmen in), big, spreading, crystal-clear bowl and eight petal-like plates—white or with a tinge of blue and American glass sets that look like wire netting made of crystal—the big bowl and eight plates all square and very flat. New, smooth-pressed hobnail glass sets, like no other we have seen in this country, the "hobs" so big and smooth and handsomely graduated. This latter very inexpensive, with clear crystal servers.

Granted that you are still with us, we are sure that's enough. Too much, if you are tired.

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

IF YOU have wondered why the old sciatica has given you less concern of late I have the answer. It's asparagus. Yes, sir, the *Ladies' Dispensatory* of 1652 tells me "For the Sciatica . . . a decoction of asparagus roots drunk doth greatly soothe."

We do practically everything with asparagus this month except drink it (but then we haven't sciatica). Modern transport and cold storage facilities have greatly extended the season for the delicious vegetable, but even at that it has all too short a Spring. Better rejoice in it while it is here.

We all know it should be eaten the day it is cut to be at its best. You have read that and so have I, over and over again. Stremarkable, then, how good it is still after a journey and a marketing that must take all of three days, which I suppose is a tolerant estimate of the time taken from field to table of what we import from the South. You could probably count the number of people you know who could tell the difference, on the fingers of one hand with your mitts on.

Sauces to serve with plain boiled asparagus are regarded with lack-lustre eye by many a cook. There isn't much question that Hollandaise is the best, though most tricky. There are thousands of recipes for it; this seems to me as painless as any. All of them will curdle if the sauce is over-cooked. Occasionally it can be brought round again by immediately taking off the stove and beating in a tablespoonful of ice water, but don't count on it. Better watch the cooking.

Sauce Hollandaise. Take $\frac{1}{4}$ cup good wine-vinegar, add two or three peppercorns to it and reduce it by quick boiling to half its original quantity. Strain and cool it. Add the yolks of two eggs and one dessert-spoonful of melted butter. Strain this into a double boiler in the bottom of which the water is boiling steadily but not "wild." Start beating with a whisk or Dover beater as you add the first of three successive tablespoons (heaping) of butter. As the last butter is dissolved and the sauce thickens, take it instantly off the stove, add salt and cayenne (some people like a trace of nutmeg) and serve it at once. If it is too thick add a tablespoon of water and continue beating. It's so delicious it is well worth the effort. If you prefer it you may use lemon juice instead of vinegar. Quite good cooks do.

Normandy Sauce. Another good sauce, less exciting to make. Equal quantities of good, fresh butter and cream are heated together, but not allowed to boil. Just before serving season with salt and cayenne, and beat in a little lemon juice.

Clarified Butter, which is simply butter melted and strained through cheesecloth to remove the sediment, and the froth that rises, is particularly good on asparagus if one browns it slightly and adds very finely ground breadcrumbs to it, also browned lightly.

But there are other things to do with asparagus besides serving it boiled with a good sauce. Toward the end of the season, when it is getting

small for instance, serve it with green peas.

Asparagus with Green Peas. Cook the asparagus in boiling salted water, drain and cut up finely. Toss it in a little hot clarified butter. Cook in an equal quantity of green peas in as little water as possible. Save a little of the water that each of the vegetables has been cooked in, use it to make a sauce. Beat up the yolk of an egg, mix it with a very little cream, strain it, add it to the vegetable water, cook it in a double boiler, season it well with salt and pepper, add the chopped asparagus and peas and serve at once.

The Italians cook asparagus in the oven with cheese. This is an admirable way, too, of warming up any left-over asparagus, or of using the tinned kind.

Cut off all but the very tender part of the stalks. Butter an earthenware fire-proof dish and lay the asparagus in it, sprinkling freshly grated Parmesan cheese between the stalks. Pour over all a little clarified butter, lay some strips of bacon over the top and brown in the oven till the bacon is slightly crisp.

Asparagus Souffle is for a party. Take the tender parts of three bunches of asparagus and cut them fine. Throw them into boiling salted water and cook for five minutes, drain, beat up three heaping tablespoonsful of butter with the yolks of five eggs and add one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoons finely chopped ham, the asparagus, pepper, salt, and enough milk to make a thinish paste. Then add the firmly beaten whites of the eggs. Butter a souffle dish, fill two-thirds full with the mixture, set it in another dish of hot water and bake

it in a gentle oven for about one-half to three-quarters of an hour.

For an uncomplicated luncheon dish I really think this is hard to beat. Granted you like the subject of this essay. (Asparagus, in case you've missed it.)

Asparagus with eggs and cheese. Cut six hard-boiled eggs in quarters, lengthwise. Make thin, circular pieces of buttered toast. Arrange three pieces of egg on each piece of toast, pile hot, boiled asparagus in the centre of a platter, surround with the toast, pour a rich cream sauce, to which has been added a full cup of grated cheese, half on the eggs and half on the asparagus, sprinkle generously with paprika—and serve it all very hot.

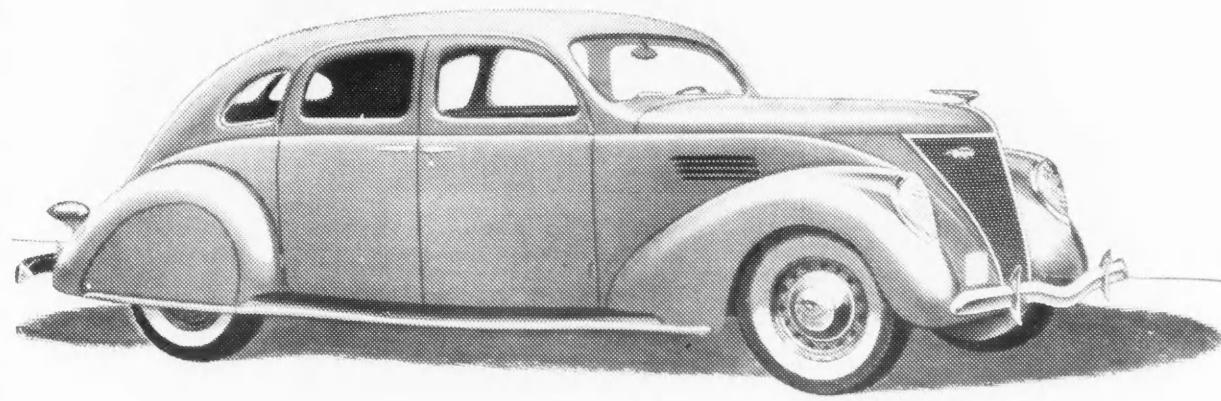
Last of all, for an entrée, here's a modern adaptation of a very old recipe.

Take very small oval French rolls. Cut off their tops and scoop out the crumbs from the bottom, leaving the shell only. Fry these in butter. Fill the shells with chopped, cooked asparagus mixed with *sauce Panette*, made by beating the yolk of an egg with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cream, straining this into a double boiler, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of the asparagus water, and small pieces of butter, one at a time, as you beat the sauce until you have added a heaping tablespoonful. Put on the lids of the rolls before you serve this dish. The old recipe (from the *London Art of Cookery*, 1787) calls for holes made in the lids before you fry them so that you may stick them with tops of the grass—"that it may look as if it were growing, which makes a pretty side dish." But me, I just think that part would be a lot of trouble and probably look silly.

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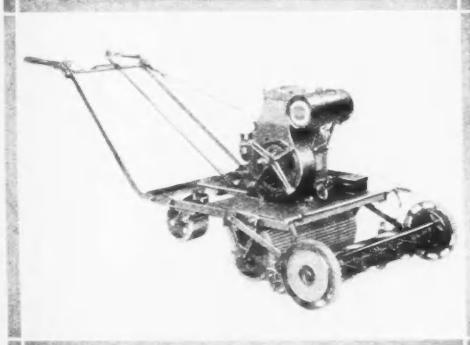
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HOUSE AND GARDEN

BY PAUL GREY

NATURE'S most beautiful covering that's what the brilliant green grass of well-kept lawns has been called and with truth! A good lawn, then, surely ought to be sufficient reward for any time or effort spent on its making. And a really good lawn does take time—and plenty of effort!

No effort spent in promoting a good lawn is wasted however, for there can be nothing in the way of a real garden without sufficient lawn space to display adequately, not only the house, but whatever trees, shrubs, vines and flowers may be included. Besides, if we think of—and use—a garden as an extra living-room, don't we look for some sort of floor-covering? And what could be more logical than the crisp green grass of a lawn for such a carpet?

Nevertheless, any number of home-owners fail to appreciate the beauty-making value of well-maintained grass, and neglect their lawns at the very time when attention is most necessary—now, in the spring, when new growth is starting. This early season care is particularly essential in the case of an old lawn in order to repair whatever damage the past winter may have inflicted.

One of the fundamentals of this early season care is soil replenishment with some type of plant food that is soluble, and thus easily assimilated. Unless there is a good feeding in the spring, no lawn can be expected to reach the ultimate in attractiveness and vigor. For, as with flowers and vegetables, grass is greedy in its demand for generous feeding. Adequately nourished in the spring, grass develops such a strong growth that it can withstand successfully later onslaughts of the pests and disease to which it otherwise might succumb.

Generous feeding in the spring assures a thick turf and creates that vigorous root system which is one of the best of all safeguards against weeds. A strong root system, of course, is directly helpful in offsetting the drying effect of excessively hot summer weather. Preferably, the plant food should be applied on a day which is not windy. On small or medium sized areas, the plant food can be applied by hand; but, on the larger areas, the application can be managed better by the aid of a plant food spreader. But, whichever method is employed, the application should be in accordance with the proportions suggested by the manufacturers of the plant food.

A WEEDLESS lawn—that at least is worth striving for, even if hard to attain. In the case of a new lawn, a good grade of properly chosen grass seed is an important step toward the goal. It is futile to buy "bargain" grass seed, and expect dependably clean, fresh, weed-free seed; for, as a rule, price is a pretty fair criterion of quality. Play safe, therefore, by buying only seed



THE CHARM of this low-lying house of English character is enhanced by the generous space allotted to a lawn of vivid green.

backed up by a reputable name.

The type of soil, the topography of the site and the amount of shade and sunshine to which the lawn will be subjected should be taken into consideration when seed is being selected, as there are special grass seeds for special purposes.

In aiming towards a weedless lawn, one of the first essentials is the maintenance of the grass in a thriving state, as the stronger the grass, the less foothold there is for weeds. Proper watering—that is, a thorough soaking when the soil is dry, rather than frequent sprinklings—directly promotes the growth of grass. The right sort of cutting also is important. Ordinarily, the grass should never be permitted to exceed three inches in height, nor should it be cut to less than one and one-half inches from the ground surface.

Other methods also can be used to keep weeds in reasonable subjection,

There is, for example, a "lawn sand" which spells disaster to such weeds as dandelion, plantain and chickweed, yet it fertilizes and benefits the surrounding grass. Hand-digging probably is one of the best methods; but it is too back-breaking a performance for other than small areas. An easier method which brings good results is by poison. This can be managed conveniently and safely by means of a special weed-killing tool that injects the poison into the very centre of the weed.

Another newcomer in the array of lawn tools is a hand spiker—a long-handled block of wood heavily spiked on the lower side. With this tool any bare spots on the lawn can be spiked until the ground is a network of small holes which serve to aerate the soil. A mixture of rich loam and grass seed applied over this broken-up soil soon will assure good coverage and thus put all the bare spots to flight.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THOSE absurd little hats that perch on top of the head, their only apparent purpose to act as excuses for the flowers, bows, and wings that trim them and the come-hither veils that edge their brims, demand that the eyes beneath do their part. The use of eye cosmetics is something that must be done with the greatest deftness, or not at all. There is nothing that announces itself quite so blatantly as ineptly handled eye makeup, as we all know, and few other cosmetics that rival it for outrageous flattery when expertly employed.

For one thing, we have learned not to smear the little finger across the eyelids in a haphazard manner.

According to the newest method it is applied with a brush, a long thin gold-handled brush tipped with the finest camelhair. Using the brush, a line is drawn from the inside corner of the eye upwards to the edge of the upper lid. The same is done on the outside corner of the eye. Then a fine line is drawn along the edge of the upper lid, just above the eyelashes. Three lines, which really form a triangle, give the eyes that important third dimension greater depth. Then the lid is outlined almost as a sculptor would, blending the shadow carefully and smoothly. It is important not to use too much shadow. When completed, the eye make-up should not be discernible at five feet, which is known as the "social distance."

This is the eye maquillage for daytime, with the addition perhaps of a discreet touch of mascara. Mascara is always applied by brushing the eye lashes upwards from the roots out to the tips—never across.

A very slight definition of the arch of the brows frequently adds a surprising new charm to the face. It is done by dipping the eye beauty brush in mascara and beginning at the point of the brow near the nose, lightly brushing the mascara over the brow to the edge. By brushing, rather than painting, the finished effect becomes a lovely natural line.

IF THE evening plans include a bit of gay and giddy doings, one follows the same method of daytime eye maquillage, plus gold or silver eye shadow, depending on the coloring. This is applied on the upper lid. After the two shadows have been blended equally, an additional fine line of the underlying eye shadow is brushed in just above the eyelashes to give the eyes even greater depth.

There is an exciting new eye shadow called mahogany by Kurlash. It is a light shade a little on the London Tan order, and should prove especially becoming on brunettes and girls with dark auburn hair. Mahogany coupled with gold is rather exciting for evening. There is a royal blue, very intense looking, also an unusual violet tone for brunettes and Titians, and a light blue and a spring green for blondes. These blend beautifully with silver shadow.

IT IS no longer quite the thing to dine on a lettuce leaf, a bit of toast (no butter, please), topping off with a carrot. Nor have we quite the same child-like faith in the rowing machine for taking off the excess poundage. It was the sad experience of many that it added rather than subtracted, and who wants to get up at the crack of dawn to do setting up exercises? But what to do when the mirror informs one that it would be folly to attempt to wear that streamlined tailleur? It is all a matter of sculpturing, according to a new method that is being introduced at the new Silhouette Shop in the Antoine Salon at Eaton's College Street, Toronto.

At the beginning of the treatments figure measurements are charted, so that one may be seen in black and white how much she has lost when they are concluded. It is done by massage and a reducing lotion, which makes it possible for weight to be removed from those spots where it is not wanted. The masseuses are graduates of Swedish and German schools. They smack very hard and efficiently . . . they even may use a heated rolling pin affair for stubborn cases . . . but in spite of this it's all rather pleasant, for one rests on a comfortable couch that has, if you please, an electric heating arrangement underneath. One has to do absolutely nothing but stay there and let the masseuse do her darning. In other words, you can eat your cake and have a slender figure, too.



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MRS. JOHN BUCHAN, mother of Lord Tweedsmuir, has arrived to pay a visit to her distinguished son at Rideau Hall. With her came the Governor-General's only sister, Miss Anna Buchan, who, like her brother, is a well-known author. Miss Buchan writes under the name of O. Douglas. The two ladies are seen in the above photograph as they reached Quebec Saturday aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl.

SOCIAL WORLD

TWO new members of Lord Tweedsmuir's family have arrived in Canada, and in the short time since they first stepped on Canadian soil at Quebec, have completely charmed all who have had the pleasure of meeting them. While the Governor-General's mother, Mrs. John Buchan, chatted with Sir Robert Borden during the Government House tea for drama festival entrants, Miss Anna Buchan talked vivaciously of their trip to Canada. It is the first time Miss Buchan has been to Canada and she is hoping to see the Rockies before returning home in July. Miss Buchan is of medium height, fair, slim and intensely interested in her surroundings. Characteristically, she expressed delight that unemployed boys should have won a drama festival prize.

Known to the reading public as O. Douglas, Miss Buchan confesses that she hopes to gather material for a new book while visiting her distinguished brother. Her last book, "Taken by the Hand," appeared some months ago and she has brought a manuscript with her for her sister-in-law to criticize. "Her Excellency is a splendid critic," she said with a smile. When asked how she started to write she shook her head. "I am afraid we are as a family what might be called 'addicted to writing.' My father wrote poems and articles and we were surrounded by literature. It came as a matter of course." An expression of most modest understanding, coming as it does from a member of one of the most distinguished writing families of this generation.

BRIDES of other days contributed a rather lovely dowry of tradition to the wedding of Margaret, younger daughter of Most Reverend Dervyn T. Owen, Primate of All Canada, and Mrs. Owen, to Mr. Robert Holt Roberts Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. L. Gray. The bride wore a graceful gown of white satin on long slender lines with train. The bodice was finished with a collar of exquisite Carrickmacross lace. The sleeves were long and tight and tiny buttons finished the sleeves and the bodice. Her bridal veil and face veil were banded with antique lace from England which belonged to the bride's great-great-grandmother and it was held at the head with clusters of orange blossoms from her mother's bridal veil. She carried her mother's ivory prayer book with streamers of white ribbons and lily-of-the-valley, and a lace handkerchief which was carried by the groom's mother on her wedding day.

The wedding took place at high noon on April 20th in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, and was performed by Archbishop Owen, father of the bride.

THE recent reception of Mrs. Harry Wallace, formerly Miss Olive Craig, of Forest Hill Village, was a delightful event.

MISS MAXINE MUNROE, daughter of His Hon. Lieut-Governor and Mrs. H. E. Munroe, has left Regina for Toronto, where she will be the guest at Government House. After visiting in Hamilton and Montreal she will sail early in June for England and the continent. In England she will visit Oxford University, attending several functions there late in June. She is looking forward with much anticipation to having an opportunity of attending a reception to be held by His Majesty, the King, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace and being presented to Their Majesties during the month of July. After visiting friends in England Miss Munroe expects to proceed to Paris, where she will continue her French studies. Miss Munroe is a graduate in arts of McGill University.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement has been announced of Marquerite, younger daughter of Mr. J. F. Coulin, K.C., and Mrs. Coulin, of Montreal, to Mr. Herbert Elliott Chaplin, eldest son of Mr. L. P. Chaplin and the late Mrs. Chaplin, of St. John's, Newfoundland and Montreal. The marriage will take place early in June.

An announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss C. Isabel Chadwick, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Chadwick, of Calgary, to Mr. Robert Frank Spence-Nairn, third son of Sir Robert Spence-Nairn, Bart., and Lady Spence-Nairn, of Leslie House, Fife, Scotland.

The engagement has been announced in Montreal of Miss Micheline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michel Ameye, of Montreal, and Mr. Paul Gauthier, son of Mr. Georges Gauthier, of Ottawa, Auditor-General of Canada. The marriage will take place at the end of May.

The engagement is announced in New York of Miss Lillian Robbins Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wright, of Montclair, N.J., and Yarmouth, N.S., to Mr. Stuart Bowman Ralston, son of Hon. J. L. Ralston, former Minister of National Defense, and Mrs. Ralston, of Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Sophia Russell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Russell, and granddaughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. D. A. Macdonald, to Mr. David Eckford Kilgour, son of the late Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. J. Kilgour, of Winnipeg. The wedding is arranged to take place in June.

Mrs. Molineux Lockhart Gordon, of Toronto, announces the engagement of Marian Kathryn Britton, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Russel H. Britton, D.S.O., and of Mrs. Gordon, and granddaughter of Dr. W. Frederick Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, to Mr. William Petty Walker, son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Leonard Walker and grandson of Sir James and Lady Woods. The marriage is to take place the latter part of May.



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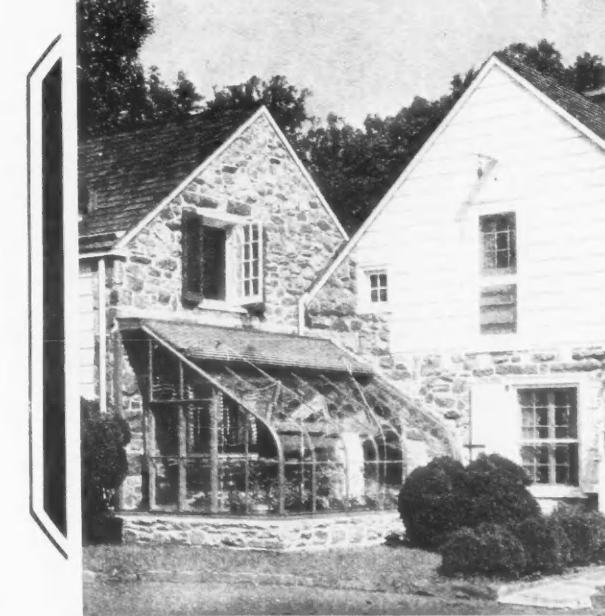


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TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Cork, who have been on an extended motor trip for eight weeks to California, returned to Toronto recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prendergast, of Toronto, were in Ottawa for the Dominion Drama Festival, and stayed at the Chateau Laurier.

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Tickets on sale until July 30th. Return limit Oct. 28th.

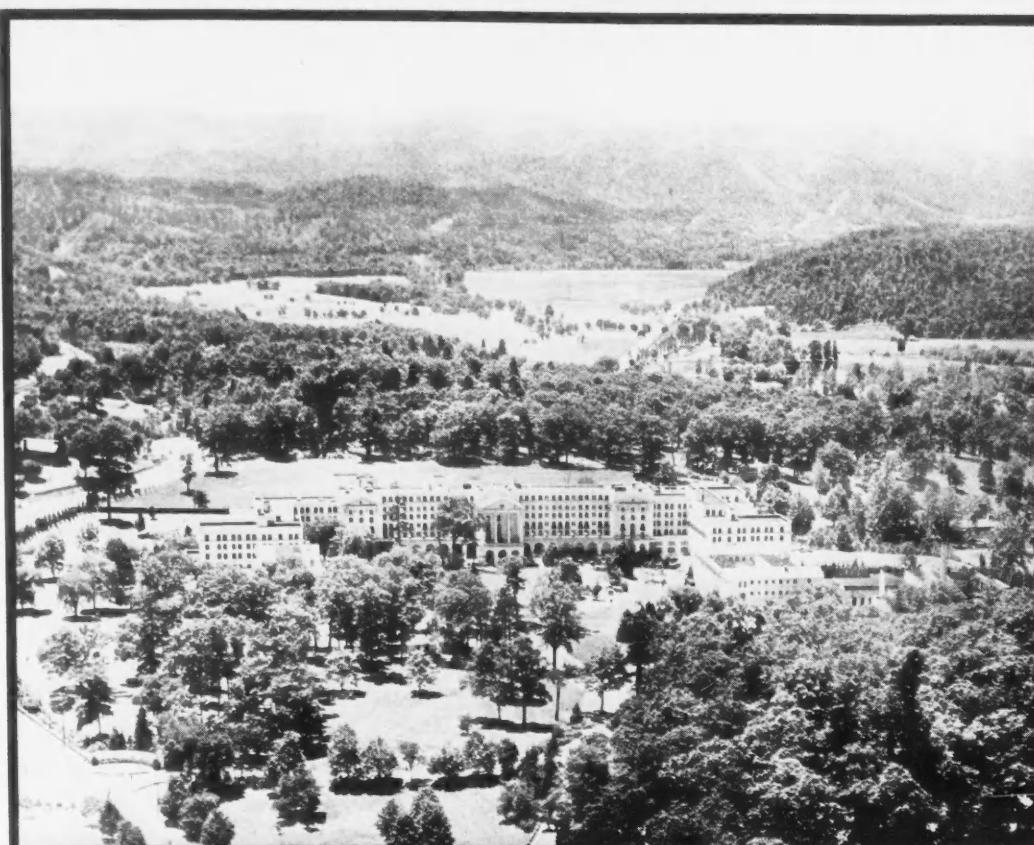
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AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, famous American spa which is located in the beautiful mountain country of West Virginia. A general view showing the main building in the foreground with golf courses, polo fields and airport in the background.

—Ports of Call

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

ROYAL VISITORS

In the decades of the 1820's and 30's when an embryonic America was rapidly awakening to a sense of international importance, and hence to a consciousness of social culture, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, in existence since 1778, came into its own and unwittingly played a major part in the cultural development of the country. Hidden in the heart of the mighty Alleghenies far from the busy centers on the Atlantic seaboard, The White, as it was then roundly termed, each summer, a colony of persons from all walks of life, a truly cosmopolitan group who strangely enough left this spot and chose White Sulphur as a meeting place for American aristocracy.

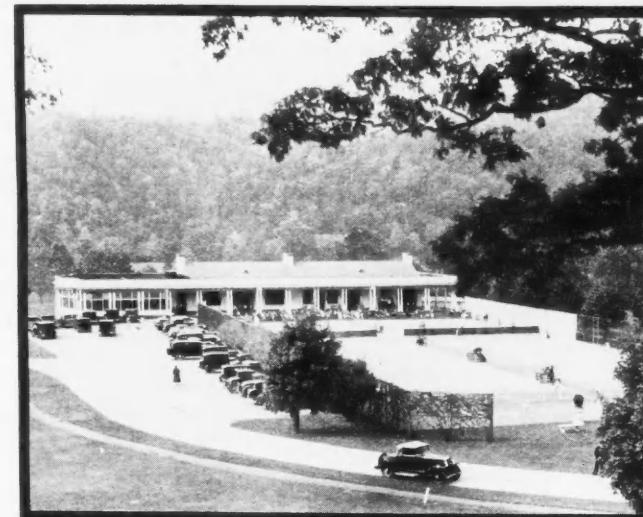
Commons of travelers on early American life seldom fail to include accounts of life at this Spa. Captain Marryat, a soldier under Nelson, author of "Midshipman Easy," etc., was visited the United States in 1848, wrote of the "Bath of America" as follows: "Spa in its palmiest days when armies had to sleep outside, carriages at the doors of the ladies were not more in vogue than at these white sulphur springs, with the ladies of the United States. And as here and here only in the United States that you meet what may fairly be considered a select society, for at Washington there is a great mixture. Of course all the educated belles of the different States are to be met here, as well as all the large fortunes. I never was at any watering place in England where the company was so good and so select as at the Virginia springs in America."

Such patronage continued at White Sulphur and the post-Civil War days found The White at the very height of its fame. Here flocked the social and political greats of the nation. The President's cottage, standing today as a beautifully appointed residence, housed the leaders of the Union for many years. The belated Confederate General, Robert E. Lee, passed many seasons at his cottage here following the War and each August a week is set aside by the present management in commemoration of the great Lee of Virginia.

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the midst of a 7,000 acre estate stands the main building of Georgian design, surrounded, as a feudal manor by rows of cottages, three golf courses, five tennis courts, two polo fields, an archery range and a skeet and trap course.

The entertainment calendar includes the Mason and Dixon Golf Tournament for men; the Mason and Dixon Tennis Tournament (five events); a fashion show and many



AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. The casino and tennis courts, with the tree-clad mountain slopes for background.

fully retained. It is interesting to note that the second visit to the States in over half a century of a member of the British royal family should include a stay at White Sulphur. In 1919 the present King Edward VIII, following in the footsteps of his grandfather came to the Greenbrier for what the then Prince of Wales expressed as the three most delightful days of his stay in America.

The Greenbrier of today is a completely modern establishment. In

social affairs. Throughout the year other major tournaments are played at White Sulphur, including the Greenbrier Autumn Tennis Tournament, the Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament, and the Women's Mason and Dixon Golf Championship.

During the summer season polo holds sway as king of sports. The Greenbrier Polo Club, made up of leading players from Harvard, Yale and other outstanding universities, plays two games a week during July and August, the season culminating in the annual Greenbrier Senior-Junior series for the Warmack trophy.

Being first of all a Spa, the Greenbrier provides an excellent bathing establishment, most popular during the winter and spring. An entire wing of the Greenbrier contains a completely equipped bath and medical department. The baths offered are comparable to any found in Europe, including Nauheim baths, Aix and Vichy douches, English foam, sulphur water and all the other valuable types of baths.

THE CALENDAR

July and August—Polo Greenbrier Intercollegiates vs. various clubs in the east and midwest.

July 5-11—West Virginia Golf Championship—men and women.

July 13-18—West Virginia Tennis Championship (5 events).

August—Virginia Senior Golf Championship.

August 16—Old White Week.

August 23—The traditionally famous "Lee Week."

August 31-Sept. 4—Mason and Dixon Women's Golf Championship.

October 5-8—Middle Atlantic Invitation Intercollegiate Tennis Championship.

October 5-10—Greenbrier Autumn Tennis Tournament (5 events).

October 12 (Week)—Greenbrier Autumn Golf Tournament—Men.

TRAVELERS

Lieutenant C. E. Connolly, D.S.O., of Kingston, was a recent weekend visitor in Ottawa.

Baron H. Thilery, of Paris, France, is a guest at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec.

Miss Helen Marriott, who has spent the past year in Spain, Germany and France, has returned to Toronto.

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Outdoor diversions in abundance . . . golf on the famous mile-high course . . . sure-footed ponies . . . hiking on sky-line trails . . . tennis on fast clay courts . . . swimming in warm sulphur and fresh water pools. Fishing! Spectacular mountain motoring to nearby Lake Louise and Emerald Lake. And when evening comes, dancing and entertainment . . . and, at last, deep, restful, "mile-high" slumber.

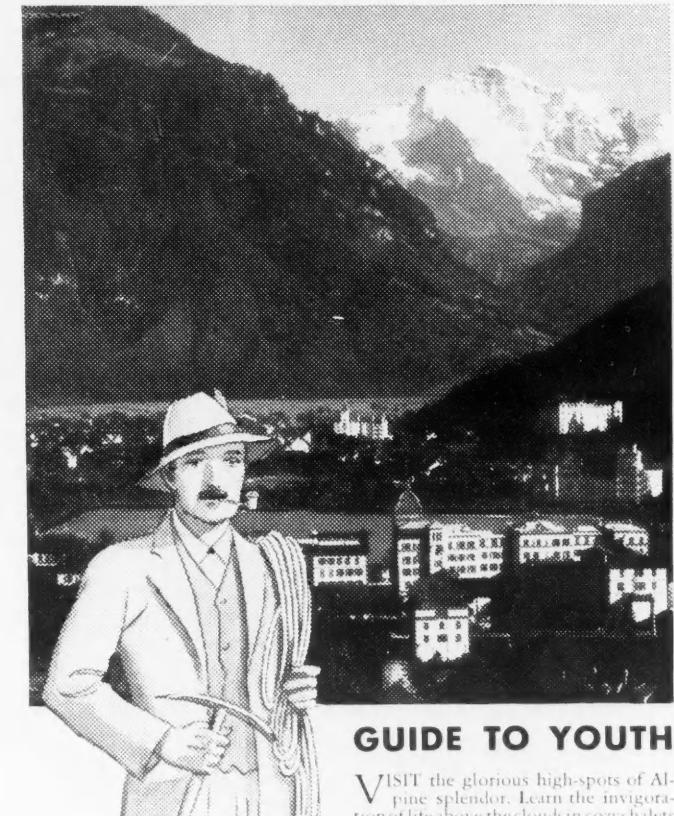
Plan to stay at Banff this summer. Ask for booklet "Castle in the Air".

Noteworthy events include: Calgary Stampede, July 6-11; Indian Days, July 24-26; Trail Ride, July 31-August 4; Trail Hike, August 7-10; Golf Week, August 16-22, with tournaments for the Edward, Prince of Wales Cup, and the Wellington Trophy. Banff Springs Hotel open from June 13-Sept. 15; Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet, June 20-Sept. 15; Vancouver Golden Jubilee, July 1-Sept. 7.

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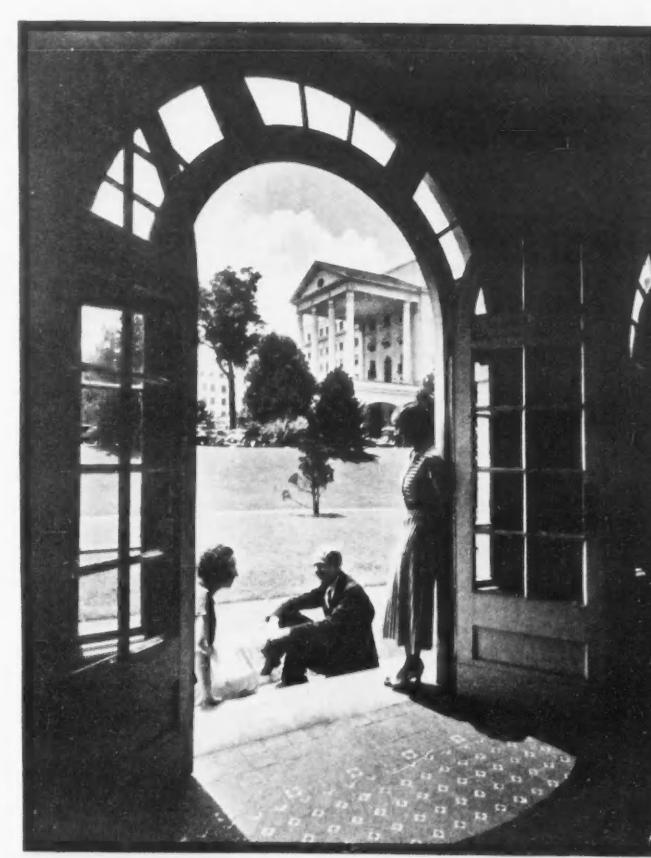


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MARBLES AT TINSLEY

BY P. O'D.

April 14th.

FOR Easter this year the justly, or unjustly, celebrated English climate has been in one of its more ironic moods. Hail, rain, wind, snow—we have had a little of everything. We have even had a bit of sunshine now and then for a few minutes.

None the less, there has been the usual exodus from London, though perhaps not quite in the usual proportions. One compensation for the altogether unsatisfactory weather was that the roads were not so horribly congested as they nearly always are at this time. You could readily drive in some comfort—unless, of course, you ran into a bank of fog, with a few motor-busses scattered here and there in it, or skidded over into the ditch. Otherwise the motoring was good.

Cinemas did well this Easter. So did "pubs." The east wind blew so hard that it blew people right into them. There were rows and rows of cars parked around almost every inn you passed—or didn't pass. Judging by the sounds that came from some of them, the customers seemed to be consoling themselves quite effectively for the state of the weather.

While on this subject of country "pubs" and hotels, it is only fair to say that there has been a great improvement in them in the last few years. If you travel about England now by road, you can be certain of getting, not only plenty to drink, but also decent food and quite comfortable rooms.

It is, of course, the immense popularity of motoring which has led to this welcome change. In the old days of the stage-coaches, English roadside inns were probably the best in the world. Then the railways came along, and left them stranded, to make what living they could out of the thirst of the local yokels. Now the road has come into its own again, and with it the road-house. The country inn may have lost a little in picturesqueness, but it has gained a lot in comfort. It was about time.

ONE of the most delightful of the many charming Easter customs in this country is the distribution of the Royal Maundy. It took place in Westminster Abbey last Thursday, and was performed by the King himself, though usually it is done by the Lord High Almoner. In fact, until King George did it personally in 1932, no English King had distributed the Maundy Pence with his own royal hands since James II last did it in 1685.

The Maundy Pence are specially minted silver pennies, in denominations of one, two, three, and four pence. And the recipients are certain needy old men and women, selected by the clergy as many men, and as many women, as the King is years of age. And there is a penny for each year, too, forty-two in this case. But this is only a pious formality, for they get a good deal in addition to the silver pennies, as you might expect.

The number of recipients is also a bit of ancient fiction, for there are really many more than are represented by the age of the King. Otherwise the accession of a new and much younger sovereign would cause a good deal of disappointment to a lot of worthy old people. As a matter of fact, once they are on the list, they stay on it. Only the supernumerary ones get the Royal Maundy afterwards from the Royal Almoner and not from the King himself, which is probably disappointment enough.

The ceremony itself was most picturesque. The Archbishop of Canterbury and a number of high church dignitaries were present in their most sumptuous robes, as well as a detachment of the Yeomen of the Guard. There were also the Children of the Chapel Royal in scarlet and gold, and the Abbey choir in red cassocks and white surplices. So there was plenty of color and ancient pageantry, in spite of the King's mourning suit and black overcoat.

One of the odd features of the ceremonial was that the King and those about him carried bouquets of blue and white flowers and medicinal herbs—a precaution dating from the old days of the Plague. Another was that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Gentlemen of the Royal Almoner were girt with white towels, in memory of the time when the washing of the feet of the aged paupers was part of the ceremony.

Perhaps that is one reason why British monarchs got out of the habit of attending. But King Edward was left off this somewhat embarrassing duty. So also were the poor old men and women, who would probably have found it even more embarrassing than he.

IT IS pleasant to discover that it is still possible to bully the public into accepting a play, which is good but which does not at first seem to possess the elements of popularity. There is a striking case in point at present in London. It is a play called "St. Helena," dealing with the final years of Napoleon, and it is by Mr. R. C. Sheriff and Miss Jeanne de Casalis.

Mr. Sheriff is, of course, the world-famous author of "Journey's End." And Miss De Casalis is a French actress, who has for many years now made her home in London. She is one of the best-known figures on the West End stage. The idea of the play, it seems, was hers, and she called in Mr. Sheriff to help her put it into dramatic form.

One might have thought that, with such a subject and especially with Mr. Sheriff as chief author, the play would have got an immediate hearing. On the contrary, it knocked about the theatrical offices of London for a couple of years. It was probably read, but no one could see anything in it. Finally the Old Vic, that home of lost theatrical causes, agreed to give it a trial run. It ran for two weeks, with the audiences getting smaller and smaller.

Just as the play was about to expire,

For three hundred years or more marbles have been played outside the taproom door of the ancient Greyhound Inn, at Tinsley Green, down in Sussex. And not just the careless, light-hearted sort of marbles that little boys play on the way home from school and on the way there, too, the little devils! This is scientific, big-league stuff, for which grown men go into hard and serious training. It carries with it, in fact, the Marbles Championship of England, which was decided there only last Friday—as it has been every Good Friday for hundreds of years past.

It seems that in ancient days there were two famous local athletes, tremendous rivals, but so evenly matched that there was no deciding which was the better man. Finally they challenged one another to a game of marbles—with Heaven only knows how many quarts of the brown October decided on it! History does not tell us which of them won. And it does not matter. The real point is that marbles thus became established as the great game of Tinsley Green and the neighboring villages. They have gone on playing it ever since, and always for the same foaming reward. No wonder successive landlords of the Greyhound have fostered it! It has been grand for business.

Of course, they play marbles in other rural retreats beside Tinsley Green—serious marbles, that is, grown-up marbles. But Tinsley Green has remained the home of champions. It is the Wimbledon of the marble world. And that is where the championships are always held. What's more, the champions have always been Tinsley men—nearly always, at any rate.

But this year things went badly for Tinsley Green. It is sad to relate that Frank Harding, of Crawley, won the singles championship, wrestling that proud title from Big Bert Botting, of Tinsley. And the team championship as well was won by Crawley—the Crawley Bus Depot, in fact, for busmen seem to be the chief marbles experts in that part of the world. Which is perhaps one reason why busses are so often late down Tinsley.

Just in case readers might imagine that this is a trivial, almost a humorous, sort of championship, I would like to point out that there were several hundred spectators, including reporters from all the London dailies, even the august *Times* itself. Moreover, marbles champions came from as far afield as Ireland, which sent over the doughty Paddy Fitzgerald. But Paddy didn't do nearly so well as was expected. There is something in the air of Tinsley, or possibly in the beer of Tinsley, . . .

Anyway, it was a great day for all concerned, especially the landlord of the Greyhound. The only person who groused a bit was old Sam Spooner, who was champion nearly fifty years ago. He said that marbles were not marbles as he used to play them in his young days, though some of the young fellows were not too bad. And neither was the beer the beer it used to be. Thereupon everyone had another tankard just to see if Sam was right. He was. Having discovered what feeble stuff it is, they decided that a few more couldn't do them any harm. And they were right. In fact, everyone was all right—oh, ab'solutely!



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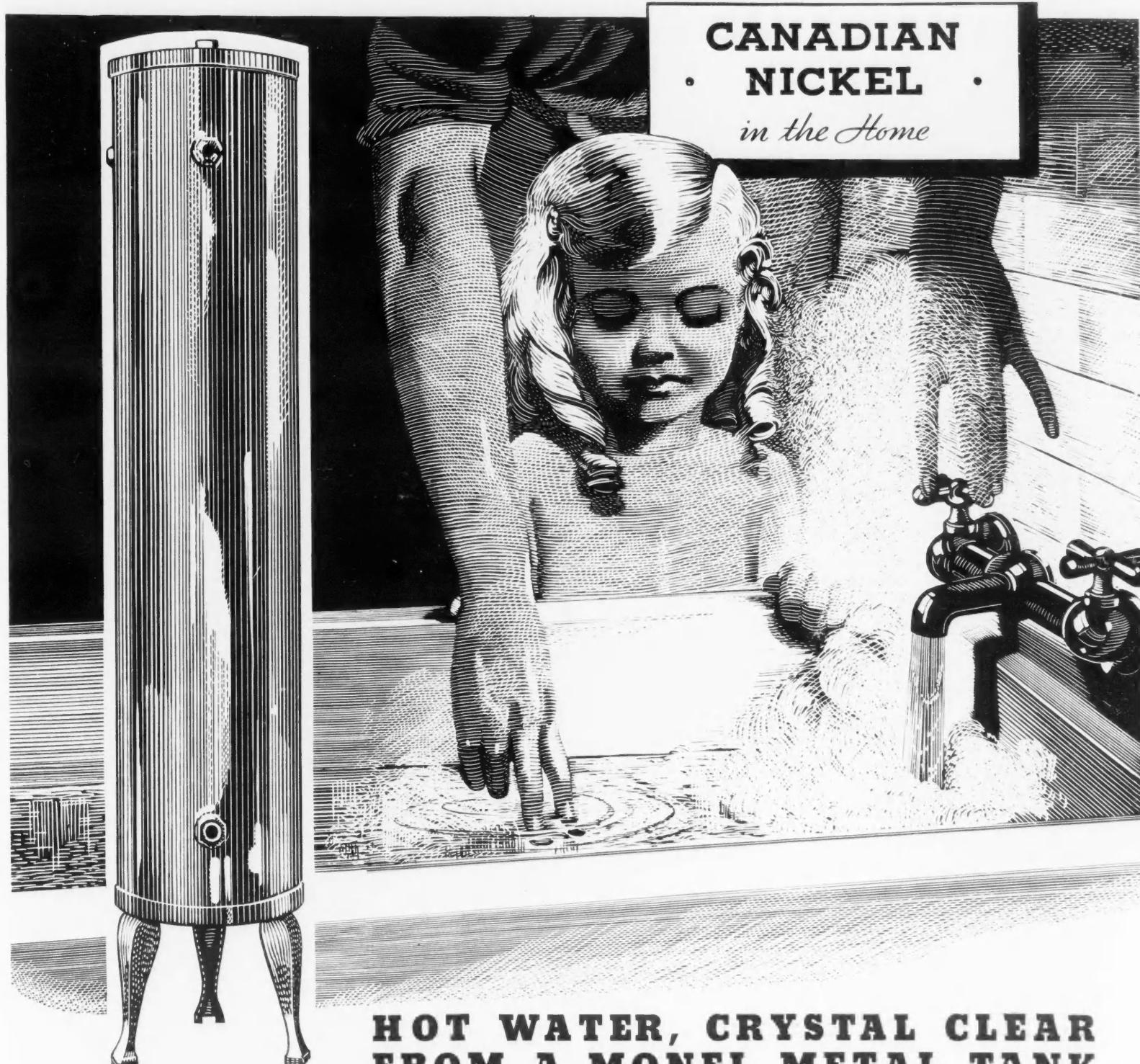
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DOMINION DRAMA

(Continued from Page 2)

the performance interesting. There was evident a need for voice variation and differentiation; and there was a lack of flow in the piece, which may have been due largely to the strain of the occasion. One hopes that the cast—recruited entirely from the distaff side—will take thought to the technical fundamentals of speech and movement without which Mr. Granville-Barker maintains no player should go before an audience.

"Judge Lynch," by J. W. Rogers, Jr., was the second production and was presented by the Sixteen-Thirty Club of Montreal, directed by Mr. Charles Rittenhouse. It was a sensitive delineation of the return at close of day to his wife and mother of a simple Southern mountaineer who has been on a lynching expedition. His account of the apprehension and summary execution of a colored man who is supposed to have murdered the Squire is heard not only by the two women but by a stranger who is peddling patent cures on the front stoop. At the end, the audience realizes that it is the stranger who has murdered the Squire and not the innocent negro who has been done to death for it; but the simple folk remain blissfully in ignorance of the wrong which has been committed.

Although memorable for its economy of setting and its unadorned simplicity of performance, the production did not quite overcome the inequalities of the writing. Much of the man's vivid account of the lynching was couched in dramatic language which such a man would not have used, and the actor was unable to avoid the trap which the author had unwittingly laid for him.

THE first of the Canadian plays was seen on Monday night—"Nellie McNabb" by Miss Lois Reynolds in which a clever group of actors had been expertly directed by Mr. Cameron Matthews. In Mr. Granville-Barker's idiom, "They entirely and completely 'brought it off'."

The plot is an ingenious one, concerning a widow and her two daughters, one a debutante and the other a blushing soon-to-be-wed, all three of whom have unknown to one another allowed their affairs of the heart to become hopelessly tangled. Each has sought the guidance of "Nellie McNabb" who gives advice to the lovesick in the daily paper. The denouement is reached when "Nellie McNabb" is discovered as the gentleman friend of the socially-minded mother.

It is cheering that such brisk and excellent comedy can be written by a young Canadian. No small measure of the play's charm, however, as seen at Ottawa, was conveyed in the deft performance of Miss Lauriel Wood as the debutante.

WEDNESDAY night opened with Philip Johnson's "Legend," by the Art Guild of Kentville, N.S., directed by Miss Marjorie Wood. Appearances at first blush to belong to the Abbé Theatre tradition, it does not, as a matter of fact, belong to anything of the kind simply because it isn't the real thing. Mr. Barker described it as one of those plays written for amateurs to do, and which for that very reason they should, in his opinion, sedulously avoid doing. The woman who has lost both husband and son at sea waits for her husband to come back to her as he said he would. There is the obvious character part of the woman who lives next door, and there is the part of the local vicar, both introduced to allow the waiting woman's story to be told to the audience in preparation for the expected arrival of the husband's ghost on the anniversary of his drowning. Of course, it is not the husband who comes back, but the son.

It was honestly and simply played by the Kentville players who

really, after all, ought to know something about the sea—but it suffered at times (as not a few of the English entries suffered) from inaudibility, a lack of pace, and a vagueness of locale as expressed in the uncertain accents of the performers. It is to be hoped that they will set themselves a more worthy task next year.

"QUITE obviously the most interesting thing of the evening," was Mr. Granville-Barker's description of Clifford Odets' "Waiting for Lefty" as produced by the Progressive Arts Club of Vancouver under the direction of Messrs. Garfield A. King and Guy Glover. It had been an eagerly awaited production, not only because of its qualities of "shock" which had helped make it such a New York success, but because it had been produced by a decidedly "left wing" group on the coast and had succeeded in the regional festival there, although an admittedly excellent company had failed to make the grade with the regional adjudicator at Kingston. We had all been waiting for Lefty with interest, and when he had come and gone there were as many shades of opinion as there were people in the house.

There could be no two opinions, however, about the force of the production. In the adjudicator's words: "The hard drive of the acting was the hard drive of the writing." Where the players failed was exactly where the author yielded to temptation and stooped to direct propaganda. The taxin' human stories behind the taxi-drivers' strike in New York City pleaded their own bitter case much more eloquently than the author could possibly do on the soapbox.

It was with the peculiarly English desire to establish continuity with the past that Mr. Granville-Barker robbed the piece of much of the shock of novelty by likening it to Marlowe's "Tamerlane" in its appeal to, and effect upon, the audience for which it was intended. . . . "The sign," he said, "of a renaissance of the drama . . . the author has gone to the facts as he sees them—and back to the very earliest technique of the play—back to the ideal of three boards and a passion."

The Vancouver production was replete with stirring performances, especially noteworthy being that of Mr. Guy Glover as Agate Keller, Edward Lank and Katherine Bruce as the husband and wife, and D. T. Kristiansen and Florence Hayes as the lovers, Lefty and Florry, also contributed to making "Waiting for Lefty" one of the high spots of this year's Festival. It may not be a great play, but it is an intensely alive one.

"OVERRULED," one of George Bernard Shaw's lesser known one-act plays, was presented by the Beaches Library Drama League of Toronto under the direction of Mr. Forrest Telfer, and a very enthusiastic reception it got from the audience. After the grim humors of the two preceding plays, it came as a distinct relief. Mr. Granville-Barker's description of it was, "An intellectual harlequinade; a set of variations on a comic theme." And, although he protested strenuously against its choice for a Festival production, on the grounds that it was neither a good example of Shaw nor a particularly good example of its own type, he had to admit that it was given full value in the playing.

As a matter of fact, nothing more agreeable could be imagined than Mr. Eric Aldwinckle's brittle inflections and artificial posturings and Mr. Murray Bonnycastle's impression of startled and ineffectual conventionality. It was as if each move and cadence were appropriated by the players to serve as a running commentary on Mr. Shaw's tongue-in-the-cheek-ism.

If the Edmonton Little Theatre, in producing Arthur Schnitzler's "Literature" as the opening play on Thursday night, had taken a leaf from the producers of "Overruled" and given their play a period of background, they would have gained immeasurably. "Literature" is one of the most amusing comedies in one-act repertoire, but it definitely belongs to the vintage 1895-1900 and should be played as such. Also, it is a comedy; and, in striving to treat it as a farce, the director (Mr. Aubrey Proctor, who also played the graceless artist, Amandus Gilbert), allowed the whole thing to slip through the fingers of his cast. However, if the production was not up to Festival standard, it was—as Mr. Granville-Barker hastened to assure us—"a sporting choice."

"BATH-SHEBA of Saaremaa," a translation by Alex Matson from the Finnish of Aino Kallos, was the offering of the Regina Little Theatre, directed by Mr. James M. Sinclair. Set in a peasant hut on an island of the Estonian coast about the middle of last century, this play provided a novel and stirring rendering of the Biblical story of David and Bath-Sheba. In this piece Mr. Sinclair showed us careful and intelligent direction, and should be especially praised for his handling of the difficult scene at the end where the husband—betrayed, enraged, and confused—strangles to death his wife, the blame for whose faithlessness could hardly have been entirely her own.

If the strength of the playing was, as the adjudicator felt, at times marred by "over-elaboration," the production as a whole was instinct with fine integrity. The set was distinguished by the true economy of art (to borrow the adjudicator's apt phrase), in which brains and taste had combined to achieve the maximum of effect with the minimum of effort. The gallant little cast was composed of Miss Marion Robinson as the ancient grandmother, Miss Phyllis Pinkerton as the wife, and Mr. Jack Coulston as the husband.

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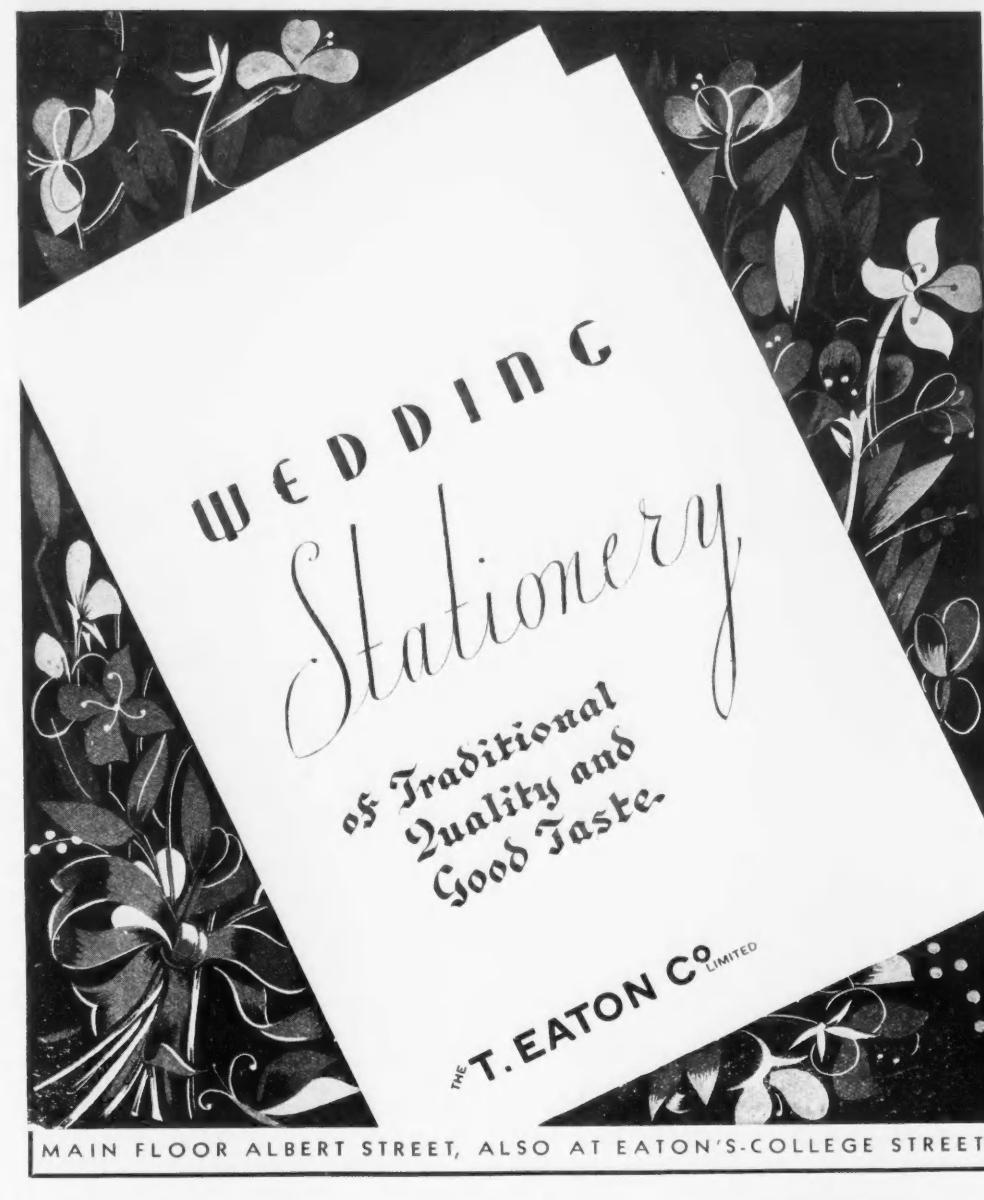
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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer M. Rogers, St. Catharines, announce the engagement of their daughter, Norma Claire, to Mr. William Dudley Brooks, son of Colonel W. C. Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, Brantford, the marriage to take place in May.

MARRIAGES

ACRES WEDD — On Friday, April 24th, at Trinity Church, Simcoe, Ontario, by the Rev. W. F. V. McMillen, B.A., L.Th., Kathleen Maynard, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Margaret Mary Hanon.

Mrs. Louis Gelinas, of Montreal, is the guest of her parents, Premier the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau.

•

J A E G E R



Ronny Jacques

Lady at Woodbine . . .

Our candid camera caught Miss Mary Eckardt at the Woodbine Race Track doing an advance inspection of racing conditions. Miss Eckardt is wearing a topcoat of brown and white checked Jaeger Fleece—tailored suit of beige Jaeger Donegal Fleck Tweed African brown Dunlapfelt hat hand-woven Jaeger wool ascot.

Topcoat \$39.50 Hat \$10.00

Suit \$29.50 Ascot \$1.75

MONTREAL and TORONTO

SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

» FINANCE

» GOLD & DROSS

» INSURANCE

» THE MARKET

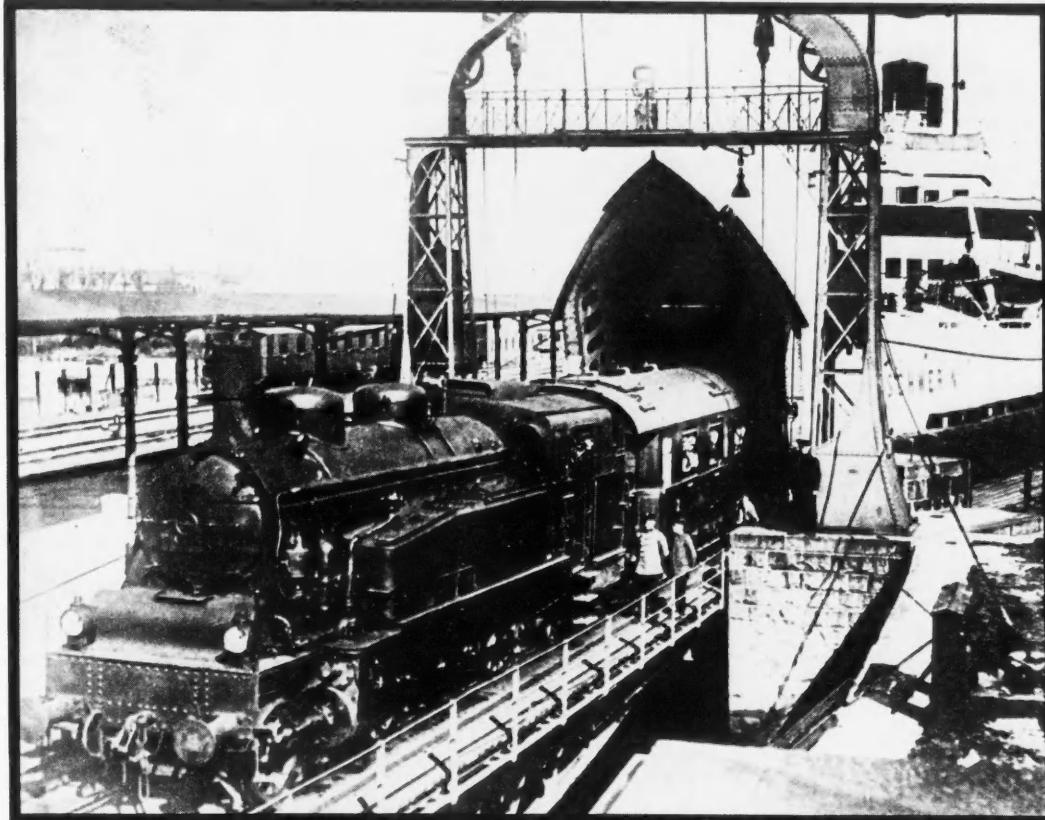
*Safety for
the Investor*

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 2, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

OUR TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM—ROAD AND RAIL

Of All Countries, Canada Needs Efficient Transportation System—This Calls For Coordination of All Branches Into One Unified Scheme of Communications



A FLOATING RAILWAY STATION. A gigantic ferry boat which in reality is a complete railway station has been built by the German Government to ferry trains between Germany and Denmark across the Baltic Sea. The largest ferry in the world, it can carry seven complete passenger trains or eighteen freight trains at one time.

INFLATING THE COST OF RELIEF

Number of Unemployed and Number on Relief Increased by Making Relief and Minimum Wages Too High

BY WALTER LIPPmann

IN DEALING with the relief appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, Congress has not the slightest idea why it is voting one sum rather than another. The essential facts about relief are not known. From the President down everyone is making his own private guess in order to explain why, with a very substantial increase in business, there is no corresponding decrease in the number of those dependent upon the Federal government. The guesses range all the way from Mr. Roosevelt's theory that machinery has permanently displaced a large amount of labor to the allegation that the rolls are padded to buy the next election. But they are all guesses for there are no facts to support any of the guesses.

This is all the more extraordinary when we remember that the Administration is spending immense sums of money on relief projects to study all kinds of subjects. It is willing to study anything except the subject it is spending all the money on. It has money to produce plays. It has money for all sorts of surveys, inquiries and what not. But it shrinks from the proposal to take a real census of the unemployed and to make a thorough investigation of the system of relief. All that the President has done so far is to say that he needs another billion and a half to continue providing the relief he is now providing. But this begs the question of whether it is necessary and desirable to continue to provide the kind of relief he is now providing. To that question no one can know the answer. For the information needed to answer it does not exist.

If we ask ourselves what it is that we need to know we must, I think, go beyond the obvious facts about the age, sex, social, present health, previous occupation, of those who are on relief. We need to know how the number of those now dependent upon Federal funds compares with the number dependent upon state and local funds before the depression. The question here is: To what degree has the Federal government taken upon itself the normal burden of the states and localities? To what degree is this necessary because the localities are too poor? To what degree is it an unnecessary subsidy to state and local politicians which relieves them of the necessity of raising local taxes?

There is then a much more difficult question. It is to determine how far the relief rolls are increased by the official standard of what constitutes need and how far unemployment is increased by more or less official standards of what constitutes a wage.

For example, suppose there is a small community in which formerly a man was considered eligible for relief if he did not have \$20 a month. Now suppose that the standard of need is raised to \$30 a month. There will almost surely be many more who do not have \$30; there will be many more, therefore, who qualify for relief.

The same holds true of wages. If a prevailing rate of wages is fixed by trades unions and by the government, so that no one can be employed in

BY P. E. BIGGAR

CANADA'S transportation problem is so vitally important that, some day, something will certainly have to be done about it. Under the constitution, it has to be dealt with by the provinces, not to double toil and trouble, but to multiply these familiar ingredients by nine times. The provinces are doing a little shadow boxing, making every effort to avoid coming to grips with the real problem. It would be amusing, if it were not so serious.

It is serious because, of all countries, Canada's prosperity must depend, to an exceptionally large extent, upon the development of a widespread and efficient system of transportation. Efficient transportation clearly means the effective co-ordination of road, rail, water and air branches into one unified scheme of communications. It definitely does not mean the development of one particular branch at the expense of the others.

What, then, are the proper spheres of the different branches of the transportation system; how can they be co-ordinated, to afford the best and most efficient service to the public? At the moment, we are more particularly concerned with road and rail. The problem is neither a new one nor essentially Canadian; perhaps we can learn from other people's solutions, always assuming that public opinion can be made to take an interest in finding a way out of the ditch in which we flounder at the moment. As Sir Edward Beatty has said, these questions are far too important to be regarded merely as a struggle for business between railways, highways and waterways.

The difficulty is a fundamental one. In industrial and transit countries, railways have, almost always, been built by private enterprise. In comparatively undeveloped countries, such as our own, where railways could not be expected to pay commercially, governments have not hesitated to subsidize their building, by making grants of money and land, or even, in many cases, to undertake such building for themselves. Construction and location have often been matters of defence and of federation. Rail transportation has been developed more for political than commercial reasons.

GOVERNMENTS have not hesitated to dictate rules and regulations to the railways which they have financed. These rules include terms of employment, wages, liability to the public and safety. Two other requirements which distinguish governments-controlled transportation systems are the obligation of maintaining a regular service, whether remunerative or not, and of accepting all the traffic offered, at a fixed scale of charges, determined by government agencies on a basis of what the traffic will bear.

Road transport, on the other hand, has grown up from very small beginnings entirely by individual effort. Even today, it suffers comparatively little from government interference, although this situation tends rapidly to alter. It even lacks co-ordination within the transport industry itself. The interests of the bus operator are not those of the truck hauler; the ancillary user, employing trucks only in connection with his own business, and the private automobile owner consider both of these ubiquitous nuisances. On the other hand, road transport has gained because, by escaping stringent regulation, it has retained its chief characteristic of flexibility and ability to grasp opportunity, while it has made the fullest use of its freedom from the necessity of maintaining established services and of having to accept traffic at published rates.

Herein lies the main source of railway discontent. By making every use of this dual freedom, road transport has, by a comparatively insignificant total number of ton-miles per year, succeeded in finding some of the best and most profitable traffic. Just how much this traffic is worth is difficult to say, but Mr. Gaby has estimated that the less-than-carload lot traffic lost by the railways is valued at some

(Continued on Page 21)

(Continued on Page 19)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

On February 29th this Forecast said, "Anyone now entering the market either on an investment or a speculative basis may be subjected to severe losses. . . . Speculators should use future bulges in the market to get out. Investors should also be prepared to sell stocks freely." This advice was repeated on March 7th. Quoting our Forecast of March 14th, "The market is unsafe for speculators and investors." On April 4th this Forecast said, "We may expect 'rain' if the Industrials should with three or four million shares a day penetrate 149.81 on the down side." Other and intervening Forecasts sounded each week a note of warning from February 29th onward.

The averages, both Industrials and Rails, have penetrated their critical point of February 26th on the down side. Just how much lower they may go is a problem both as to time and extent. The only favorable comment which we have to make at this time is that the volume on April 27th was not heavy. This, however, may come later. The market, measured by the Industrial averages, could conceivably go down to the neighborhood of 120, and this might take a period of upwards of two months to accomplish. Investors and speculators who heeded our warnings in February and March will later be given specific and definite points at which buying for the future may safely be indulged in. For those holding stocks on an investment basis we can assure them that nothing has yet occurred to alter our opinion that the *long term trend* of stock prices and of business is still upward.

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET			
	Industrials	Rails	
A—Bull Market started	41.22	13.23	
B—Last important high points	161.99	51.27	
C—Closing prices	147.06	43.01	
Average daily volume—6 days ending April 20, 1936	1,338,000 shares		
Average daily volume—6 days ending April 27th, 1936	1,605,000 shares		



BEHIND the recent market recessions, business has continued to furnish encouraging reports of progress. Last week in this column we quoted the Canadian Bank of Commerce as reporting that there was a fairly strong advance along most of the Canadian economic front in the first quarter of 1936, with gains particularly marked in export trade. The economic index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicates that Canadian business activity is about 5 per cent. greater now than it was a year ago at this time, and it's interesting to note that it's the same amount ahead of the average for 1926, though of course population has increased considerably since that time. The gain in the United States has been larger, company reports for the first quarter of this year indicating an average rise in industrial production of 10 per cent. over a year ago, and if the present pace is maintained the second quarter should show a 15 per cent. gain.

ARNINGS reports of 157 leading U.S. industrial corporations showed net income up 30 per cent. in the first quarter, over a year ago. Unfortunately a comparison with Canada in this respect is impossible, as so few Canadian corporations issue quarterly statements, but there is good reason to believe that a substantial earnings rise occurred here too. While many individual companies and industries are still operating at an unduly low level of activity, the broad record of industry is sufficiently encouraging to suggest that this is not in itself the reason for market recessions.

WHILE other reasons for the market reaction can be suggested, such as the fear that the new tax proposals in the United States will take just about all the profit out of industrial operations, the real reason is apparently that the market had been advancing almost uninterruptedly for over a year and had got too far ahead of business improvement, actual and prospective. And behind that there is the fear that New Dealism is by no means finished and that governmental interference with business will be a cost-raising and profit-restricting factor for years to come. Similar apprehensions are unsettling Canadian business. Business here is afraid of the effects of the various government inquiries proposed, also of new tariff reductions and rumored tax increases, particularly, as regards the latter, as to their possible effects on now-recovering public purchasing power.

NO DOUBT the desire to participate in the benefits of recovery has been the major reason for the purchasing of common stocks over the last two or three years. The buying of common stocks as a means of hedging against inflation has probably been quite limited, but only because recognition of the menace presented by inflation has been correspondingly limited. In theory, if not in wide practice, common stocks have been generally accepted to be one of the best, if not the best, means to this end. Yet Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, in the current monthly letter of the Cleveland Trust Company, disputes the soundness of that theory. "One of the clearest of the lessons to be derived from the European experiences with inflation is that there are no good hedges against it," he asserts. Using a chart to show the course of stock prices in terms of the cost of living, Colonel Ayres reviews the record of price movements in the United States, France and Germany in the war and post-war inflation, and shows that although common prices advanced, they did not do so nearly as fast as the cost of living, so that "clearly the purchase of stocks did not afford a good hedge against price inflation at that time, for the primary purpose in buying stocks in such a period is to seek protection against the advances in the cost of living."



WITH the burden of existing taxes ever before us, and confronted with the likelihood of further increases, we wish to quote a pertinent paragraph from the *Guaranty Survey*, published by the Guaranty Trust Company: "Because the average industrial, commercial or agricultural employee pays little or nothing in direct taxes, it is too often assumed that he is not a substantial contributor to the cost of government. If workers in general realized how far this assumption is from the truth, they would be less complacent in the face of the rising tide of taxation and public debt. It is not mainly as a direct taxpayer that the worker is affected by the cost of government, but as an employee and consumer. As an employee, he is affected by every influence acting on the security of his job and the rate of his pay. Consequently, he is vitally concerned with the ability of his employer to remain in business and to maintain or expand operations. More particularly is he subject to any influence tending to make employment and wages in themselves the bases of additional financial burdens to the employer. Tax burdens on business have already risen to a point where some employers are obliged to give serious thought to possible means of retrenchment. Since payrolls represent a substantial proportion of the total costs of doing business, they naturally are subject to close scrutiny under such conditions."

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVI-
DEND of TWO DOLLARS per
share upon the paid up Capital Stock of
this Institution has been declared for the
current quarter, payable on and after
MONDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE
next, to Shareholders of record at close of
business on 30th April, 1936.

By Order of the Board
W. A. BOG J. JACKSON DODDS
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 21st April, 1936.

**Loblaw Grocerias
Co. Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly
dividends of 25 cents per share on the
Class "A" shares and 25 cents per
share on the Class "B" shares of the
Company have been declared for the
quarter ending May 31, 1936, payable on
the 1st day of June, 1936, to share-
holders of record at the close of business
on the 12th day of May, 1936. Payment
will be made in Canadian funds.

D. URQUHART, Secretary

Toronto, April 23, 1936.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

FAMOUS PLAYERS BONDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:
A bond salesman with whom I have done most of my business for a number of years has sent me a circular and is asking me to buy some of the new series "A" first mortgage and collateral trust bonds of Famous Players Canadian Corporation. I am offered the bonds to yield 4 1/8 per cent, and the salesman tells me that he thinks this would be a good investment for me. I confess I don't know much about the amusement or theatre business as I have never held any securities of such companies. Possibly you could tell me something about the company's earnings record, as I imagine that theatre-going suffered during the depression. I am also a little vague as to why the company wants over \$7,000,000 of new money at the present time, although no doubt there is some simple explanation. Most important, of course, is whether or not you consider these bonds suitable for the average investor.

J. Y. D., Toronto, Ont.

I think that they are. The reason for Famous Players new bond issue is, as you suspect, a simple one. The company is simply falling in line with the current trend of corporation financing and is replacing bonds carrying a higher coupon rate with those offering yields in line with today's financial conditions. The company is retiring \$4,893,000 of its first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1946, and \$2,660,000 of 6 1/2 per cent. debentures, due 1946. The present new issue consists of \$2,100,000 of serial 3's and 3 1/2's and \$5,000,000 of a 1951 maturity 4 1/2's, the issue which you have been asked to buy.

In my opinion the new issue is amply protected both as to assets and earnings. Famous Players Canadian Corporation is undoubtedly the dominant factor in the entertainment field in Canada and has, as a matter of fact, been subjected to certain criticism because of this dominant position. From the point of view of the security holder, however, this is merely an added protection. Actual assets, not including goodwill, amount to \$1,855 per \$1,000 bond. The earnings background is also satisfactory, and has been further strengthened by the improvement shown last year. You are right, of course, that the amusement business was affected by the depression, the low having been reached in 1933, but since that time the trend has been definitely and continuously upward. As shown by the report of the accountants, the company's balance of earnings, after deductions for depreciation and amortization of sound equipment, including as well prior lien interest and minority interests, amounted to \$1,660,209 in 1931, \$639,550 in 1932, \$505,243 in 1933; \$794,008 in 1934, and \$855,316 last year. Against these figures interest requirements on the new bonds will be \$293,250 in the first year, with decreasing amounts thereafter, due to maturity of the early serial issue. There will have to be provided, of course, funds sufficient to meet these maturities, but since the amounts involved are \$350,000 annually, this should be well within the earnings competence of the company. Net proceeds to the company from the current offering will be \$6,829,000.

Under the direction of N. L. Nathanson, president and general manager, the company has shown exceedingly satisfactory progress and it is of interest to security holders that the company recently entered into new five-year contracts with both its present general manager and director of theatre operations. An additional incentive to these officers will be the action of the company in granting options to these and other executives, covering the purchase of common stock up to 1941. Naturally a desire to establish earning power behind the company's common stock should act as further protection to the holders of the company's senior securities. On completion of the present financing the company's capitalization will consist of \$7,100,000 of first mortgage and collateral trust bonds and 397,524 shares of no par value common stock.

DOMINION COAL PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:
While I have always been quite conservative in my investment program, with the result that my income isn't as large as it might be, I am now tempted by a stock paying an extraordinarily high return. I refer to the 6 per cent preferred stock of the Dominion Coal Company Limited which can be bought now to yield 10 per cent. I know that this yield is completely out of line and that there must be a number of factors to account for it. On the other hand I know that the company has placed the stock on a regular quarterly dividend basis and a friend of mine in the securities business tells me that so far as he knows it will continue to be paid. My thought, therefore, is that the current high yield would be worth whatever risk there may be for a moderate amount of money, in order to bring up the average return on my investments. What I would like you to tell me, if possible, is what some of these adverse factors are and if you think I would be justified in taking a small flier in this stock I may say that I can afford the risk involved.

J. W. T., Winnipeg, Man.

While the 6 per cent. \$25 par value preferred of Dominion Coal obviously cannot be placed in the investment classification, I think that for those who like yourself can take a risk, the stock possesses a moderate degree of attractiveness and is, I think, somewhat undervalued by the market. You are correct as to maintenance of dividends since the 1934 reorganization of the company and the latest declaration is of 38 cents for the quarter ending June 30th, 1936, payable July 1st to shareholders of record June 15th. The dividend record of the preferred is as follows: An initial dividend of 75 cents was paid on the 10th of August, 1935, covering the half year from the 1st of October, 1934, to March 31st, 1935. The second dividend paid October 15th, 1935, covered the six months to September 30th, 1935, while the third declaration covered the six months to March 31st, 1936, and was paid on the 1st of April of this year.

The chief reason, of course, for the market disfavor of this preferred is the fact that profitable operations of the company depend directly upon subventions provided by the Dominion Government, and which permit the company to market its coal in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Earnings on the preferred, and therefore dividends, are directly dependent upon the policy of the government. While this fact creates a definite degree of uncertainty, I have nevertheless previously expressed the opinion, which I still retain, to the effect that the Dominion Government is unlikely to discontinue its subven-

tions. I base this view on the fact that the coal mining industry is of major importance in the province of Nova Scotia and the government would be unlikely to take steps which would materially increase unemployment at the present time. Another adverse factor is that despite the existence of these subventions, the company's earning power has fluctuated severely and investors are apparently paying particular attention to the decline in earnings reported last year. An encouraging point, in my view, is that despite this 1935 decline, preferred dividend requirements were still covered by a reasonable margin.

In the year ended December 31st, 1935, the company's operating income declined to \$1,699,532 from \$2,840,348 the year before. Net last year was \$503,093 against \$755,522 in 1934 and per share on the 6 per cent. preferred was \$2.10 against \$3.15 in 1934. Despite the decline in earnings the company closed last year in a satisfactory balance sheet position, total current assets amounting to \$4,350,618, of which cash was \$325,613, accounts receivable \$1,676,310 and inventory \$2,144,882. Current liabilities totalled \$962,729 and equity per share on the preferred stock amounted to \$77.28, which contrasts with a current market valuation of 15. Shareholders were told by the President at the annual meeting that increased production was anticipated for 1936, and should railway traffic warrant larger purchases by these important consumers, the picture would brighten considerably. You may have observed the recent announcement by Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario that current experiments were being conducted to determine whether or not Nova Scotia coal could be economically used in the locomotives of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the Ontario Government-owned system serving the North country.

To sum up, therefore, I think it is quite a reasonable assumption that near-term continuation of dividends on the preferred can be considered as assured. Because of the necessity for subventions the long-term future is undoubtedly indefinite, but as a speculative buy I consider the preferred to be attractive.

QUEEN LEBEL AND LAKESIDE-KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:
In a recent issue of your paper I saw a brief item on Queen Lebel and Lakeside-Kirkland Gold Mines, with a reference to an allotment of shares to E. B. Knapp. I and some friends interested in this property would appreciate a little more extended information, particularly regarding the transition from Queen Lebel to Lakeside-Kirkland.

R. F. G., Hamilton, Ont.

The original company was known as Queen Lebel Gold Mines, Ltd., and in 1934 it sold its assets to Queen Lebel Gold Mining Company Ltd., for 1,200,000 shares of its capital stock. The authorized capital of the old company was 2,000,000 shares and the new company 3,000,000 shares. That stock has not been distributed. In the summer of 1934 the name of the new company was changed to Lakeside-Kirkland Gold Mines, Ltd., but there was no exchange of stock. There was merely a change of name.

In regard to stock going to E. B. Knapp and associates, it is pointed out that 200,000 shares out of the treasury of Lakeside-Kirkland were sold to Mr. Knapp and associates, and that in addition to this, Mr. Knapp and associates received a bonus out of the shares held by Queen Lebel Gold Mines.

At the present time, I am advised that there is an option outstanding on stock of Lakeside-Kirkland which option is being paid up to date. The property has been equipped with plant to carry work to 1,000 feet in depth on strength of opinion or indications that values may improve at depth. In view of the big production established to the west from the main section of the Kirkland Lake field, and the encouragement being met with to the east on Bidgood, the campaign of exploration on Queen Lebel would seem to hold interesting possibilities.

STURGEON RIVER GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I would like to know what you think of Sturgeon River Gold; if it has a chance or not. Will it ever get into production, do you think? What work has been done and what about ore values? Thanks for your advice, which is always very helpful.

D. B. J., Brandon, Man.

Sturgeon River Gold developments did not measure up fully to the rosy expectations created last year when diamond drills intersected very rich ore in extremely narrow veins. At the same time, production is assured, and moderate profits are indicated. The mill of 40 tons daily will go into operation this month. The width of veins averages about nine inches. When increased to workable width of 30 inches, the average values are estimated at about \$17 per ton, and with around 35,000 tons so far indicated. Although a minimum width of 30 inches will have to be broken, a large part of the waste will be sorted out, and the grade actually going through the mill may be increased to \$30 or \$35 per ton.

So far, four levels have been opened down to 500 ft. in depth. Sinking is again in progress and development will be under way at the 625 and 750 ft. levels by the middle of this year. The present small mill is regarded as a test plant to a considerable extent, and the production secured is expected

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

Individual Investment Requirements

It is the aim of this organization to make such investment suggestions as will best suit the specific requirements of individual clients.

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THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 197

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May, 1936, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th April, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager,
Toronto, 17th April, 1936.

Hollinger Consolidated
Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 279

EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 28

A regular dividend of 1%, and extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 19th day of May, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of May, 1936.

DATED the 27th day of April, 1936.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
Mark S. Hodgetman, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundland \$4.00 per annum.
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United States and United States Possessions \$6.00 per annum.

All other countries \$10.00 per annum.

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Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD
STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTRAL WINNIPEG NEW YORK
305 Birks Bldg., Portage Ave
Rooms 512, 101 Park Ave.

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Vol. 51, No. 26 Whole No. 2250

GOLD & DROSS

to finance the extension of development. A property with such rich ore, although with very narrow veins, holds impressive possibilities. There is a definite element of risk in the shares, but the possibilities are attractive. The management is capable and the directorate is conservative.

POTPOURRI

R. S., Kirkland Lake, Ont. I see no reason why you should disturb your holdings of BRITISH AMERICAN OIL or IMPERIAL OIL and I also see no reason why you should not dispose of some of your Dominion Government bonds at a profit and re-invest in sound common stocks. For investment I might suggest to you such securities as BELL, TELEPHONE, MONTREAL POWER, IMPERIAL TOBACCO and say LOBLAW "A". From the situation which you outline I take it that you wish to be conservative and these securities would properly fill the bill.

K. G., Fergus, Ont. Shareholders of SILVERWOODS DAIRIES LIMITED have approved a plan of capital reorganization for the company. The present capitalization of the company consists of \$584,702 of 6 per cent debentures, \$2,900,000 in 7 per cent, preferred stock, 151,000 shares of class "A" ordinary stock and 25,000 common shares. Under the new set-up capitalization will consist of \$1,200,000 of 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds, \$1,450,000 of 6 per cent, debentures, 145,000 shares of preferred stock bearing a 40c dividend, and 176,390 shares of common stock. The present 7 per cent, preferred stock is being converted into 6 per cent, debentures and new preferred stock and all arrears of dividends on the present 7 per cent, preferred are being cancelled. New debentures and new preference shares are being allotted to the holders of the 7 per cent, stock on the basis of one new 6 per cent, debenture of the principal amount of \$50 and five new preference shares for each old 7 per cent, share. The chief reason for the reorganization, of course, besides the simplification of the capital structure, is the amalgamation of all subsidiary companies into one main operating company. In all probability this will be a step in the right direction and the position of present shareholders of Silverwoods may be improved. In the meantime, you will no doubt receive notification from the company of the steps to follow in connection with whatever securities you may hold. The company has just obtained a court order approving of the arrangement between it and its shareholders, and is now in position to proceed with the carrying out of the reorganization scheme.

J. L., Moncton, N.B. MACASSA shares appear to be selling at high enough level at present. This opinion is based upon current rate of production. On the other hand, developments at the lower levels have been particularly favorable during the past year. Should these lower level results only result in maintaining current output the shares are high enough. But should these results continue long enough to warrant enlarged output, you could expect higher quotations. Work will reveal the answer.

S. H., Toronto, Ont. You tell me that you have \$2,700 invested in textile securities but you do not tell me what proportion this is of your total investment. I would not recommend, of course, that you concentrate your investments in the textiles alone, or for that matter in any other single line of industry. I think that speaking generally the future of the textile industry in Canada can be considered as quite bright, particularly in view of the increased purchasing power and the obvious advancement made by the textile mills in recent years. Currently there is a cloud on the horizon in the shape of the recently concluded trade agreement with Japan which, it is feared, may provide severe competition for the Canadian mills. As a result of the closing and subsequent reopening, of one of the mills of DOMINION TEXTILE, the Federal Government has appointed a Royal Commission to look thoroughly into conditions affecting the textile industry and I would anticipate important information as a result of this report. In the meantime it does not appear that the Japanese competition has as yet developed sufficiently seriously to warrant the sale of textile securities.

C. R., Duvaline, Ont. CHROMIUM MINING & SMELTING is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. Issued capital as of November 1935 was 1,500,000 shares. A. R. Globe, an early assistant manager of Hollinger Gold Mines, is president. There is an estimated 225,000 tons of ore said to contain 17 per cent, chromite. Late in 1935 about 1,250 tons of ore per month were being treated. To build up an enterprise of this kind will require a lot of money, and the outcome may be wrapped up to a considerable extent in the manner and extent to which the company may be able to finance.

B. C., Huntsville, Ont. I cannot see a great deal of attraction to ROGERS MAJESTIC at the present time.

While it is undoubtedly true that this company has been making progress, nevertheless, it is beginning to be understood that net profits are not likely to be large enough to permit dividend distribution. You will remember that in last year the company reported net per share of only 13c. I can see no attraction to the stock, therefore, either for possibilities of near term appreciation or for income.

T. W., Toronto, Ont. CAPP'S GOLD, in North Caribina, represents an effort to rehabilitate an old mine. The property is reported to have produced over \$1,000,000 in the past—a quite small output as mining goes and not leaving much room for profits or dividends. CORLESS PATRICIA is an interesting prospect with a good chance in its favor, but speculative of course.

H. F., Toronto, Ont. MADSEN RED LAKE has met with very encouraging results and is among the more interesting of the new mining prospects in the Red Lake gold field. The company appears to be having no trouble to raise adequate finances and the affairs are in experienced hands. Diamond drilling has indicated commercial ore across moderate width, and this is sufficient to warrant an extensive program of underground development.

R. J., Hamilton, Ont. CHEMICAL RESEARCH CORPORATION was organized in January 1928 under the laws of Delaware as a holding for the majority stock of the Gyro Process Company, a Michigan corporation, owing the process for the manufacture of Gyro or Cyclo Gasoline by the low-pressure vapor-phase process. The company's income is derived from leasing of the process on a royalty basis, to refiners. The company has no funded debt, but as at December 31st, 1934, contracts payable amounted to \$127,860. Capital stock, par value \$1, is outstanding in the amount of 800,000 shares. At April 20th, 1935, stockholders were notified of a change in the par value of the capital stock from no par value to \$1. An initial dividend of 10c per share was paid at December 14th, 1931. No distribution has been made since. No satisfactory earnings statements are available, but according

to the president the company's net income for 1934, the last figures available, amounted to around \$34,600. I have never regarded the capital stock of Chemical Research as a desirable speculation. Basically the trouble appears to be that while the company controls an important gasoline process, similar and equally efficient processes are controlled by other companies thus limiting earnings possibilities. Another unfavorable point is that the stock has been subject to deliberate manipulation on the market, one Detroit firm having been severely dealt with by the Michigan Securities Commission for an attempt to influence prices of the stock at Toronto.

J. L., Moncton, N.B. MACASSA shares appear to be selling at high enough level at present. This opinion is based upon current rate of production. On the other hand, developments at the lower levels have been particularly favorable during the past year. Should these lower level results only result in maintaining current output the shares are high enough. But should these results continue long enough to warrant enlarged output, you could expect higher quotations. Work will reveal the answer.

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R. J., Hamilton, Ont. CHEMICAL RESEARCH CORPORATION was organized in January 1928 under the laws of Delaware as a holding for the majority stock of the Gyro Process Company, a Michigan corporation, owing the process for the manufacture of Gyro or Cyclo Gasoline by the low-pressure vapor-phase process. The company's income is derived from leasing of the process on a royalty basis, to refiners. The company has no funded debt, but as at December 31st, 1934, contracts payable amounted to \$127,860. Capital stock, par value \$1, is outstanding in the amount of 800,000 shares. At April 20th, 1935, stockholders were notified of a change in the par value of the capital stock from no par value to \$1. An initial dividend of 10c per share was paid at December 14th, 1931. No distribution has been made since. No satisfactory earnings statements are available, but according

to the president the company's net income for 1934, the last figures available, amounted to around \$34,600. I have never regarded the capital stock of Chemical Research as a desirable speculation. Basically the trouble appears to be that while the company controls an important gasoline process, similar and equally efficient processes are controlled by other companies thus limiting earnings possibilities. Another unfavorable point is that the stock has been subject to deliberate manipulation on the market, one Detroit firm having been severely dealt with by the Michigan Securities Commission for an attempt to influence prices of the stock at Toronto.

J. L., Moncton, N.B. MACASSA shares appear to be selling at high enough level at present. This opinion is based upon current rate of production. On the other hand, developments at the lower levels have been particularly favorable during the past year. Should these lower level results only result in maintaining current output the shares are high enough. But should these results continue long enough to warrant enlarged output, you could expect higher quotations. Work will reveal the answer.

S. H., Toronto, Ont. You tell me that you have \$2,700 invested in textile securities but you do not tell me what proportion this is of your total investment. I would not recommend, of course, that you concentrate your investments in the textiles alone, or for that matter in any other single line of industry. I think that speaking generally the future of the textile industry in Canada can be considered as quite bright, particularly in view of the increased purchasing power and the obvious advancement made by the textile mills in recent years. Currently there is a cloud on the horizon in the shape of the recently concluded trade agreement with Japan which, it is feared, may provide severe competition for the Canadian mills.

As a result of the closing and subsequent reopening, of one of the mills of DOMINION TEXTILE, the Federal Government has appointed a Royal Commission to look thoroughly into conditions affecting the textile industry and I would anticipate important information as a result of this report. In the meantime it does not appear that the Japanese competition has as yet developed sufficiently seriously to warrant the sale of textile securities.

C. R., Duvaline, Ont. CHROMIUM MINING & SMELTING is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. Issued capital as of November 1935 was 1,500,000 shares. A. R. Globe, an early assistant manager of Hollinger Gold Mines, is president. There is an estimated 225,000 tons of ore said to contain 17 per cent, chromite. Late in 1935 about 1,250 tons of ore per month were being treated. To build up an enterprise of this kind will require a lot of money, and the outcome may be wrapped up to a considerable extent in the manner and extent to which the company may be able to finance.

B. C., Huntsville, Ont. I cannot see a great deal of attraction to ROGERS MAJESTIC at the present time.

While it is undoubtedly true that this company has been making progress, nevertheless, it is beginning to be understood that net profits are not likely to be large enough to permit dividend distribution. You will remember that in last year the company reported net per share of only 13c. I can see no attraction to the stock, therefore, either for possibilities of near term appreciation or for income.

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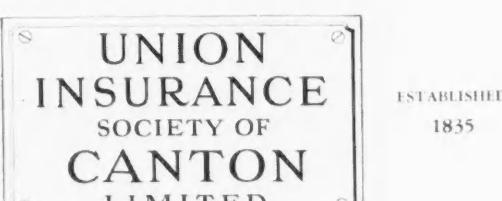
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FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER & Company, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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total liabilities in this country amounted to \$7,489.96, showing a surplus here of \$24,944.73. Its head office statement showed total assets of \$2,075,274.49, and a surplus of \$600,659.64. It is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

Iowa State Traveling Men's Association is not licensed in Canada, and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. In case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in this country; the claimant would have to proceed to Iowa to try to collect, which would put him virtually at its mercy, so far as getting his money was concerned. I would advise against insuring with it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been asked to place insurance with the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. Is this a safe company to insure with, and has it a government deposit for protection of policyholders, and what is the amount?

C. F. B., London, Ont.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, is one of the foremost British Companies doing business in Canada. It was established in 1861, and has been operating in this country under Dominion licence since 1863. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders of \$1,319,721, and is authorized to transact in Canada fire, life, accident, automobile, burglary, limited explosion, inland transportation, plate glass, sickness, sprinkler leakage, and, in addition thereto, falling aircraft, earthquake, tornado, hail, and riot and civil commotion, limited in the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company. It occupies a sound and strong financial position, and is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly give me your opinion of the Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, Eng., as regards (a) its life business in Canada; (b) as a company to be associated with as a life agent?

M. S. J., Welland, Ont.

Royal Insurance Company Limited, with head office at Liverpool, Eng., and Canadian head office at Montreal, has been in business since 1845, and has been operating in this country since 1851. It has a deposit with the Government of Ottawa of \$8,186,780 for the protection of its Canadian policyholders, of which \$4,981,090 applies to its life policies and \$3,205,890 to its fire and miscellaneous policies in this country.

It occupies a strong financial position, and is one of the outstanding companies doing business in Canada, though it is more widely known in connection with its fire business than with its life business.

At the end of 1935 it had 5,817 life insurance policies in force in Canada for a total of \$23,660,878. During 1935 it issued 660 life policies for \$2,138,396. Its net life premium income in this country was \$1,339,697.

Its rates are favorable and the returns under its policies are satisfactory, so that one need have no hesitation in recommending its contracts to the public.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association:

I am taking advantage of my long connection with Saturday Night as a subscriber to ask if you would be good enough to look over the enclosed proposition for health and accident insurance.

1st. Do the terms look reasonable?

2nd. Is the company reliable and known as a good company to settle claims?

3rd. Does the company pay total accident disability benefits and continuing illness benefits for life?

F. F. M., Toronto, Ont.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, is regularly licensed in Canada, with Canadian head office at Toronto, to transact in this country the business of sickness insurance against bodily injury and death by accident.

It has a Government deposit at Ottawa of \$44,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and claims against it are readily collectable here. Its policies are attractive, and the rates are favorable. While it operates on the principle of keeping the rates as low as possible, it does not issue a closed contract, like that of a stock company, but reserves the right to assess the policyholder if, as and when necessary. The assessment liability of policyholders is unlimited.

If a person understands this contingent liability feature of the policy, and is willing to assume it in order to try and save on the cost of his accident and sickness insurance, there is no reason in my opinion why he should not do so. But a person may not want a policy on

which the premium rate may be raised whenever the insurer sees fit.

Total admitted assets of the Association at the end of 1935 were \$4,138,127.09, while its total liabilities amounted to \$3,424,633.31, showing a surplus of \$86,506.22 over all liabilities.

In regard to the payment of total accident disability benefits and continuing illness benefits for life, there is a provision in the policy, reducing these benefits ten per cent. when the insured is fifty-six years of age, with a further reduction of an equal amount effective with each additional attained year of age to and including age sixty.

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The contention is that additional profits earned on the participating plan will make up the difference and more, over that period of time. It is on this point that I would appreciate receiving your opinion.

D. E. C., Edmonton, Alta.

Without knowing the terms of the two policies more fully, and the names of the company or companies offering the policies, it is impossible to give an entirely satisfactory answer.

But on the basis of the information furnished, and assuming that other things are equal, I should advise choosing the non-participating policy, in view of the existing uncertainty as to future dividends on participating policies.

Inflating the Cost of Relief

(Continued from Page 17)

of less than \$50. Is it not plain that this decree would create vast unemployment?

Now the main reason why the size of the relief rolls and the number of the unemployed is today so mysterious is that standards of relief and of wages are being determined in Washington. It is impossible for Washington to know what standard and what wage ought to prevail in every one of the hundreds of thousands of American communities. Washington must deal in broad generalities, so it is bound to fix its standards too high for some and too low for others. Moreover, the standards which are too low for some communities, being too high for others, create artificially a burden of relief and unemployment which takes from those who are really in need money for those who could shift for themselves.

A centralized and necessarily political determination of relief standards and wage rates must in the nature of things keep the relief rolls and the unemployment figures expanded. Washington has to make a show of distributing money all over the country. It cannot merely concentrate its funds where the need requires them. The funds it distributes to communities that could get along without them literally create unemployment and the need of relief. They have to be spent, and the beneficiaries figure in the statistics. These statistics then furnish an apparent reason for continuing the appropriation.

1st. Do the terms look reasonable?

2nd. Is the company reliable and known as a good company to settle claims?

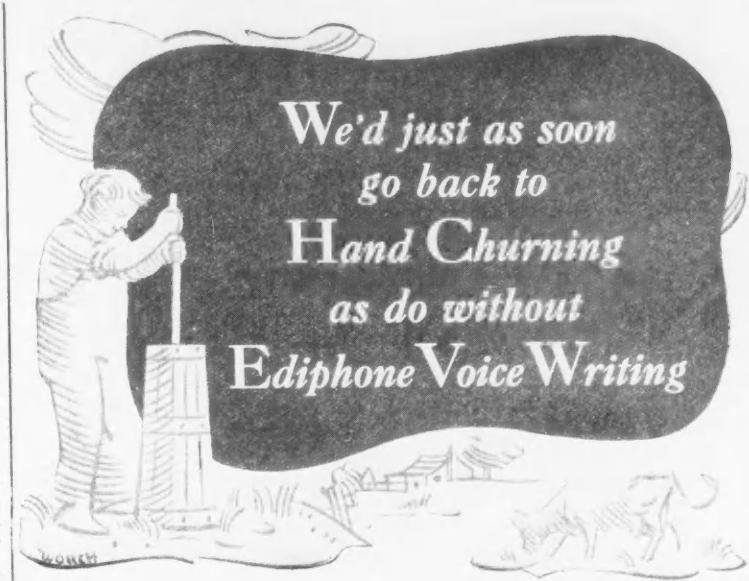
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If a person understands this contingent liability feature of the policy, and is willing to assume it in order to try and save on the cost of his accident and sickness insurance, there is no reason in my opinion why he should not do so. But a person may not want a policy on



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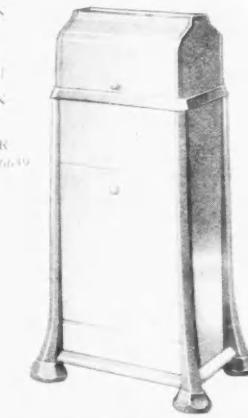
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GERMAN INTERNAL ECONOMICS

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

GERMANY has been so active in international politics of late that her internal economics have been overlooked. The question has now arisen again in connection with the currency, which—after a period of stability which would have seemed incredible a year or two ago—is threatened with severe strain. It has been suggested that devaluation of the Reichsmark must occur before devaluation of the franc.

The Nazi system is, indeed, on the horns of a dilemma. It dare not jeopardize the currency, since the German people still remembers with horror the experience of the wartime and post-war inflation; after that experience the Germans are not much inclined to save. On the other hand, there is no scope for private enterprise in Germany, and more and more money must be spent by the State in order to keep industry active and give the people at least a sense of security.

This policy has had satisfactory

results so far, if one may judge by official statistics. There are, it is said, some 17,000,000 people in employment, while unemployment is less than one-third of the volume to which it grew in the worst slump period. In the second half of 1935 production was for the first time above the level of 1929. In the full year, the total volume was 57,000 million Reichsmark—an advance of 7,000 million over the year and of 21,000 million over 1932, the first full year of the Nazi régime.

But the German people as a whole does not get "value for money." The standard of living is certainly not advancing in proportion as activity expands; in fact, even official figures show the output of consumption goods to be diminishing. This question was remarked in the recent quarterly report of the Institute for Trade Research, which noted, *inter alia*, that the deficiency of housing had widened since 1933. In the year from October, 1934, to September, 1935, the output of capital goods expanded by 38 per cent, while that of consumption goods declined by 4 per cent.

In such circumstances, the 99 per cent. vote for Hitler at the March election would be incredible if it meant anything at all. In fact, it gives no indication of the feeling in the country, and one may say as a rough generalization that, while the "professional" people are almost solidly in favor of the régime, the farmers are at best apathetic and the industrialists and traders largely hostile. It is particularly significant that factory elections, which last year showed an alarming proportion of anti-Hitler votes, have now been suppressed. It is also significant that "slowing-down strikes," whereby the workers operate at such a low level of efficiency that output may practically cease, are proving quite as effective as the total strikes which are now forbidden.

HITLER and his colleagues have two means of assuaging public discontent—apart, of course, from suppressing it. The most sensational and internationally disturbing method has lately been exemplified in the reoccupation of the Rhineland, which gives the German people a feeling, to which they are certainly entitled, that they are regaining their dignity as a nation which they lost by the post-war treaties. The second means is economic. Everything possible is being done to stimulate internal activity, and foreign trade is being pushed ahead at almost any cost.

Official reports have recognized that great price sacrifices are involved in exporting. Exports to countries with depreciated currencies are systematically subsidized, which means, of course, that the imports acquired in exchange are not of equal value to the exports.

Exporting on such terms, however necessary it may be for the maintenance of certain industries, means national impoverishment.

Economically, the need to give scope to internal industries—of which some important ones are still working at only some 50 per cent. of capacity—means that Germany must aim at independence. This is the economic foundation of the Nazis' new ethical doctrine of self-sufficiency. Raw materials are produced as far as possible internally, and Hitler claims that his chemists have done wonders in manufacturing substitutes for petrol, rubber, and other important commodities. At present they are too dear, and the German nation once more pays the price. Imports, however, must continue, and it is interesting to note that the imposition of control over metal imports early in 1934 has had no serious results for world producers of base metals; on a comparable basis, imports last year fell only very slightly.

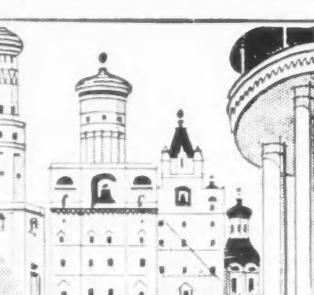
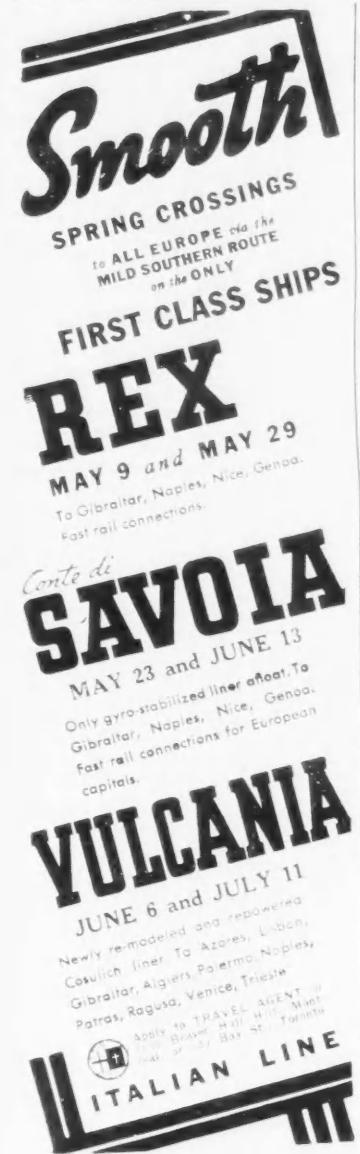
Germany's paradox is, indeed, complete. Her industry was crushed by the war. After the war, under the Dawes and Young plans, vast sums of American money were poured into German industry, with the astonishing result that, less than a decade after defeat, Germany was industrially the most efficient country in the world. The unit-productivity of her industry was, and still is, greater than that of any other country in the world, the United States not excepted. She has built up industries which, if only for political reasons, cannot be allowed to degenerate.

Germany must find markets. Economically as well as politically, she needs her colonies back. Economically as well as politically, she

must spend huge sums on armaments. Without armament orders, the steel and other heavy industries could not keep their people in employment. No one outside the Executive knows how much is spent on armaments, since the Budget is secret and official papers never mention the subject. But the leaders' speeches have made no secret of the fact that the armaments

business is enormous.

If Germany is by internal compulsion forced to expand, she must fight for markets if other imperialist powers shut her out. A reasonable assumption seems to be that the outside world will be serving its own interests best if it adopts a conciliatory policy towards Germany and releases some of her explosive pressure.



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To Holders of 6% First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and of 6½% Twenty Year Gold Debentures of Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited.

The purchasers of the new First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds Series "A" to be issued by this Company are prepared, while they have any of the new Bonds of the 1951 maturity in hand unsold, to exchange new Bonds of the 1951 maturity for the 6% First Mortgage Bonds or for the 6½% Debentures which have been called for redemption on 1st July, 1936.

The new Bonds of the 1951 maturity bear interest at 4½% and are being offered at 98.50. As the call price on the 6% Bonds and on the 6½% Debentures is 103, the difference of 4.50% will be paid to the holders of the present 6% Bonds or 6½% Debentures making the exchange, together with interest adjustment from the 1st day of June 1936 to the 1st day of July 1936, between which dates the new Bonds of the 1951 maturity bear 4½% interest and the old Bonds 6% and the old Debentures 6½%.

Any holders desiring to make this exchange may do so at the Offices of any of the Dealers whose names appear in the official advertisement in respect of the new Bonds, by presenting their Bonds or Debentures for conversion on or before May 15th, 1936.

Famous Players
Canadian Corporation Limited

CANADA'S RIVERS

Canada has some great river systems, the Mackenzie being 2,500 miles in length from its mouth to its headwaters, and the St. Lawrence 1,900 miles. Other great rivers over 1,000 miles in length include the Nelson, Saskatchewan, Churchill, Columbia, Peace and Yukon.

New Issue

\$7,100,000

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds Series "A"

\$2,100,000 Serial 3% and 3½% Bonds
\$5,000,000 Fifteen-year 4½% Bonds

To be dated June 1st, 1937-42 and 1951

Principal and half-yearly interest (June 1st and December 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada, at the holder's option at any branch of the Company's bankers in Canada, except Yukon Territory. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 registerable as to principal. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time prior to maturity on 45 days' notice, at the following prices: 1937, 1938 and 1939 maturities at 100½%; 1940, 1941 and 1942 maturities at 101; the 1951 maturity to and including June 1st, 1941 at 103 and thereafter to and including June 1st, 1946 at 102 and thereafter prior to maturity at 101; in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption. On partial redemption Bonds will be redeemed in order of maturity. An annual sinking fund, commencing June 1st, 1943, will be provided for the 1951 maturity Series "A" Bonds amounting to \$200,000 principal amount of such Bonds per annum.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company, Toronto and Montreal.

To mature June 1st, 1937-42 and 1951

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies' Act, 1932.

Schedule of Maturities

Due June 1st	Amount	Coupon	Price	Yield
1937	\$350,000	3%	100.00	3.00%
1938	350,000	3%	100.00	3.00%
1939	350,000	3%	100.00	3.00%
1940	350,000	3½%	100.00	3.50%
1941	350,000	3½%	100.00	3.50%
1942	350,000	3½%	100.00	3.50%
1951	5,000,000	4½%	98.50	over 4½%

The above Bonds aggregating \$2,100,000 have been sold.

The above Bonds aggregating \$2,100,000 have been sold.

We offer these Bonds (against payment on delivery) at the above prices and accrued interest, subject to prior sale, if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to approval of all legal details in connection with the creation and issue of the Bonds and the validity of the Trust Deed securing the same, as follows: Messrs. Long and Daly, on behalf of the underwriters; Messrs. McMaster, Montgomery, Fleury & Company, on behalf of Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited. Titles of the Company to properties in the various provinces will be passed on by the Company's solicitors in such respective provinces.

It is expected that the interim bonds or trustee's interim certificates will be available for delivery on or about June 1st, 1936.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1934, will be promptly furnished on request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.,
Limited

Milross Securities Corporation Limited

Johnston & Ward

R. A. Daly & Co. Limited

L. G. Beaubien & Co.,
Limited

Burns Bros. Limited

Eastern Securities Company,
Limited

Melady, Sellers & Company, Limited

Hanson Bros. Incorporated

Drury & Company

Canadian Alliance Corporation Limited

T. M. Bell & Company,
Limited

The Western City Company, Limited

Greenshields & Co.,
Incorporated

James Richardson & Sons

Midland Securities Corporation, Limited

Cochran, Murray & Co.,
Limited

Holt, Rankin & Child

Irving, Brennan & Company,
Limited

The Western City Company, Limited



R. N. WATT, vice-president of Montreal Tramways Company, whose annual report shows net earnings in 1935 of \$634,501 against dividend requirements of \$630,000, after setting aside \$400,000 for depreciation. During the year the company reduced its funded debt by \$147,000 and purchased an additional \$23,438 of general and refunding bonds.

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

THAYER LINDSLEY and associates are adding steadily to their contribution to the profitable mining industry of Canada. This group first established Falconbridge as a dividend paying enterprise and one that is realizing profits at a rate that points toward much higher dividends in the reasonably near future. Now comes announcement of two more dividend paying mines established by the Lindsley group, namely, Beattie Gold Mines and Ventures, Ltd.

Beattie will distribute its initial dividend of 5 cents per share on June 1.

Ventures has declared a dividend of 2½ cents per share payable July 2, and also a dividend of 2½ cents per share payable Jan. 2, 1937.

Added to these three mines, Falconbridge, Beattie and Ventures standing this year among the dividend payers, are Sudbury Basin, Canadian Malartic and Coniaurum which are considered as probable dividend paying enterprises in due time. Further, there is Sherritt-Gordon, Opimiska, Matachewan, Consolidated, and other undertakings that hold very important potentialities.

The Long Lac gold area is growing in promise. Encouraged by the highly profitable gold production at the Little Long Lac mine, the operators of other properties are working vigorously. Bankfield, Hard Rock, and McLeod-Cockshot are all three making important progress. Ore is being gradually added to at these new enterprises, and the indications are that Little Long Lac will ultimately have company as a profitable gold producer in that field.

Perron Gold is milling ore at a rate of about 4,000 tons a month and the ore is running approximately \$18 per ton. This is looked upon as an important beginning for this new gold producer in the province of Quebec.

Sullivan Consolidated made a profit of \$181,000 during 1935, after all costs, including taxes and depreciation. This enabled the company to pay off the entire balance of pre-milling expenses of \$230,000 and stand with a deficit of just \$45,000 at the close of the year. The ore carries an average of \$15 per ton, and ore reserves at the end of 1935 exceeded 90,000 tons. The mill has a capacity of 125 tons daily.

Dome Mines has continued to add to indicated ore and is believed to be in line for increasing prosperity. The company has declared a bonus of 82 per share to accompany the regular dividend of 50 cents per share payable in July.

McIntyre-Porcupine, although storing up a very large surplus, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share payable June 1. Individual shareholders are growing more insistent in their request for an increase of at least 50 per cent. in the regular dividends.

Plans are under way to start exploration and development work at the property of Gateway Patricia Gold Mines adjacent to Central Patricia Gold Mines in the Pickle Crow section of the Patricia district. Financial arrangements have been completed for the proposed campaign and H. R. Bain and Company, sponsor, is making a public

offering of 700,000 shares of Gateway. Speeding up of work on the Gateway property is due to the favorable results obtained in shallow drilling on the Central Patricia group which has brought the latter's ore zone to within 1,200 feet of the Gateway boundary. Earlier drilling on the Gateway claims revealed favorable mineral conditions at depth, and the new program is for a more thorough test of the ore possibilities on the property.

Jerry Burnett, who installed the mill at McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines Limited, is now at the property and will have charge of the construction at Laguna. Developments at the property continue to be satisfactory.

McMillan Gold will hold a special meeting on May 9 to consider various phases of mine and company affairs.

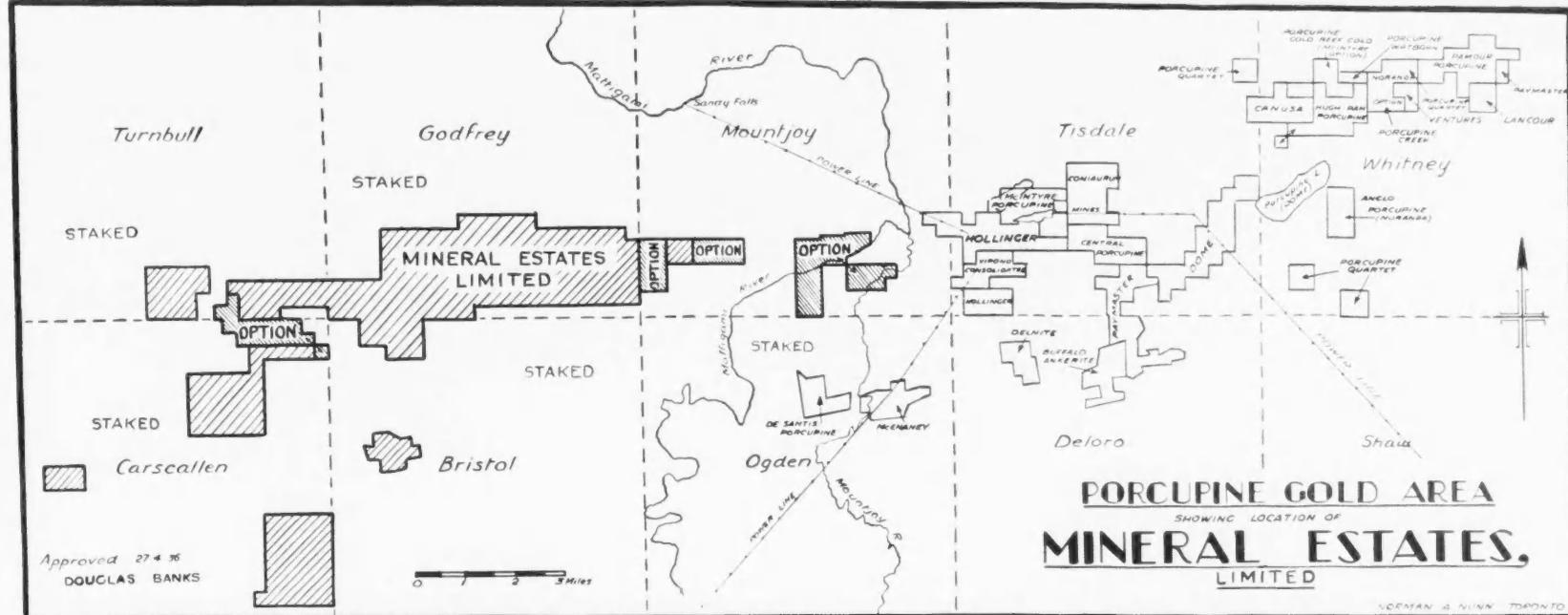
Morris Kirkland has signed contracts for mill construction, with a view toward reaching production during the last quarter of this year.

AN EXCEPTIONAL MINING ENTERPRISE WITH VAST POSSIBILITIES

MINERAL ESTATES, LIMITED

Mining Claims staked and under option and optioned Mineral Rights in land comprising in all about 13,500 acres.

Located just west of the Town of Timmins and the great Porcupine Gold Camp and extending from east to west for more than 14 miles.



INDICATIONS ENCOURAGE THE BELIEF THAT THE LONG SOUGHT WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE GREAT PORCUPINE ORE ZONE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED AND EXTENDS THROUGH THE LENGTH OF THE PROPERTY

CAPITALIZATION—Authorized (par value of \$1.00 each)	300,000 shares
Issued	156,459 shares
Subscribed for but not yet issued	18,750 shares
This issue	25,000 shares
Balance in Treasury after sale of shares hereby offered	99,791 shares

THE COMPANY—Mineral Estates, Limited, was incorporated under The Ontario Companies Act to stake or otherwise acquire mining properties of promise; to explore and develop such properties to the point of establishing their mine making possibilities, and to arrange for development to bring these properties to production without delay.

PROPERTIES—Mineral Estates, Limited, has acquired 281 Unpatented Mining Claims holds options on 15 other Unpatented Mining Claims and has also Options on Mining Rights in other lands, all in the Townships of Mountjoy, Godfrey, Turnbull, Bristol and Carscallen, which altogether aggregate over 13,500 acres and extend west from a point about one mile west of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines for 14 miles.

EXPLORATION—Preliminary surface work and a geophysical survey encourage the belief that the long sought Western extension of the great Porcupine Ore Zone has been discovered and extends through the length (14 miles) of the property. The property lies just west of a region long proven and richly productive.

LOCATION—The property lies just west of the Town of Timmins, Porcupine Mining Division, Northern Ontario.

POWER AND TRANSPORTATION—Power, water and timber are readily available for mining purposes, and good roads serve the property, thereby assuring excellent transportation facilities.

DEVELOPMENT—A preliminary geophysical survey of the property has been made and a wide zone has been indicated, which appears to extend over the full length of the prop-

erty. Many parallel veins are indicated, and wherever outcroppings have been examined favorable geological conditions are found to exist. An extensive campaign of diamond drilling and surface exploration is at present underway and results have been encouraging. Several veins have been uncovered on surface disclosing favourable formation with spectacular showings of free gold. An effort will be made as quickly as possible to prove the existence and extent of these veins at depth by diamond drilling.

MANAGEMENT—The management of the Company is in the hands of capable business and mining executives, who have obtained the services of a competent resident engineer and have retained Mining Research Corporation, Limited, as Consulting Engineers to advise in this exploration campaign on the property.

ENGINEERS—The Directorate of Mining Research Corporation, Limited, comprises such well known names in North American mining circles as E. E. Campbell, M.Sc., M.E., formerly Assistant General Manager of Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and General Superintendent of United Verde Extension Mining Company in Arizona; E. B. Knapp, until recently General Superintendent of Lake Shore Gold Mines; Dr. C. V. Corless, for many years General Manager for Canada of Mond Nickel Company; S. Power Warren, a metallurgist of broad international experience and until recently Professor of Metallurgy, Colorado School of Mines; and Wilbert G. McBride, Chairman, Department of Mining Engineering, McGill University.

F. L. James, B.A., Sc., is Resident Engineer in charge of operations at the property. Mr. James has an enviable record in Canadian Mining, having been associated with Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines and later with the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of British Columbia.

The present issue of 25,000 Treasury Shares is offered to the public at the price of \$2.50 per share, for the purpose of providing further capital to explore and develop the property and make payments under options held by the Company. The total proceeds of the issue will go directly into the treasury of the Company without deduction, no commissions being payable in respect of this issue.

All applications for shares are subject to acceptance by the Company, who reserves the right to allot a smaller number of shares than applied for.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

DOUGLAS BANKS, President and Managing Director, Toronto, Ont. R. FRANKLIN STIBBARD, Vice-Pres. and Resident Manager, Timmins, Ont. E. E. CAMPBELL, M. Sc., M.E., Director, Toronto, Ont. J. H. S. KERR, Director, Toronto, Ont. W. S. COUPLAND, Director and Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto, Ont.

F. L. JAMES, B.Sc., M.E., Engineer in Charge.

Consulting Engineers—MINING RESEARCH CORPORATION, LTD., Toronto, Ontario.

Telephone: Waverley 2354

HEAD OFFICE: 34 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

SUMMARY OF PERTINENT INFORMATION CONTAINED IN PROSPECTUS OF MINERAL ESTATES LIMITED, FILED APRIL 28th, 1936.

Mineral Estates, Limited, was incorporated under The Ontario Companies Act on February 24th, 1936, having an authorized capital of \$300,000 divided into 300,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, of which 156,459 shares have been issued.

One of the Directors, R. F. Subbard, of Timmins, conveyed to the Company nine Unpatented Mining Claims in Bristol Township and in consideration the Company allotted 103,334 shares. The Company allotted 16,666 shares in six Unpatented Mining Claims in Carscallen Township, and 2,800 Preference shares of the Gold and Exploration Company Limited, and 1,000 shares of the estate of W. V. Hocken, 330 Bay Street, Toronto, and W. V. Hocken, Timmins, Ontario. Certificates representing 115,000 of these shares are held in escrow by The Premier Trust Company, to be released on consent of the Securities Commission.

An additional two hundred and sixty six Unpatented Mining Claims in the Townships of Mountjoy, Godfrey, Turnbull, Bristol and Carscallen, which were staked by the Directors and others on behalf of the Company, have been transferred to the Company without profit to the shareholders and the Company has agreed to repay the sum of \$5,002.05 which was expended in staking and recording such Claims and filing Transfers.

The Company has Options to purchase 15 Unpatented Mining Claims in the Townships of Carscallen and Turnbull for the sum of \$59,000 payable at various times till November 15th, 1938, and to purchase the Mineral Rights in certain lands in the Township of Mountjoy comprising approximately 1,428 acres for \$45,150, and the surface rights in these lands for \$10,000.

The Company has paid a commission of \$7,038.50 in respect of the sale of 28,154 shares at \$1.00 each and has agreed to pay commissions at the rate of 25% in respect of the sale of 18,750 shares subscribed for at \$1.00 but not yet issued pending payment in full. The company has not agreed to pay any other commissions.

The actual net return to the Treasury on the sale of 8,303 shares has been \$8,305.00, and on the sale of 28,154 shares has been \$21,038.50.

Except as hereinbefore mentioned the Directors have not been interested in the property acquired or proposed to be acquired by the Company, other than as promoters, and any property conveyed by them to the Company has been acquired for the Company and conveyed without profit.

No money has been paid or is payable to any promoter for any services.

No dividends have been paid.

The names of the Directors and Officers of the Company appear elsewhere in this advertisement.

The Premier Trust Company, Toronto, is the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company.

W. C. Pitfield & Company

Limited

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Head Office

235 St. James Street West

Marquette 9321

MONTREAL

Private Wire—Halifax to Vancouver, with connection at Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, New York, Winnipeg and Calgary.

Branches

VANCOUVER
TORONTO
OTTAWA
QUEBEC
SAINT JOHN
MONCTON
FREDERICTON
CAMPBELLTON
CHARLOTTETOWN
HALIFAX

Correspondents	THE KENTERNE TRUST LIMITED London, Eng.
MANNING & CO. LIMITED Barbados, B.W.I.	AGOSTINI BROS. Trinidad, B.W.I.
JOHNSON & COOPER Bermuda	
Private Wire—Halifax to Vancouver, with connection at Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, New York, Winnipeg and Calgary.	

